

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dawers	WEDNESDAY, 10th February, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. Grosch	About THURSDAY, 11th February.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. H. Meussen	THURSDAY, 25th February, 5 P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Lancelotti	15th Feb. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIEN	Broc	16th Feb. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NERA		1st March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SALAZIE	Magnon	2nd March, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshau.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE, at Shamshau, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

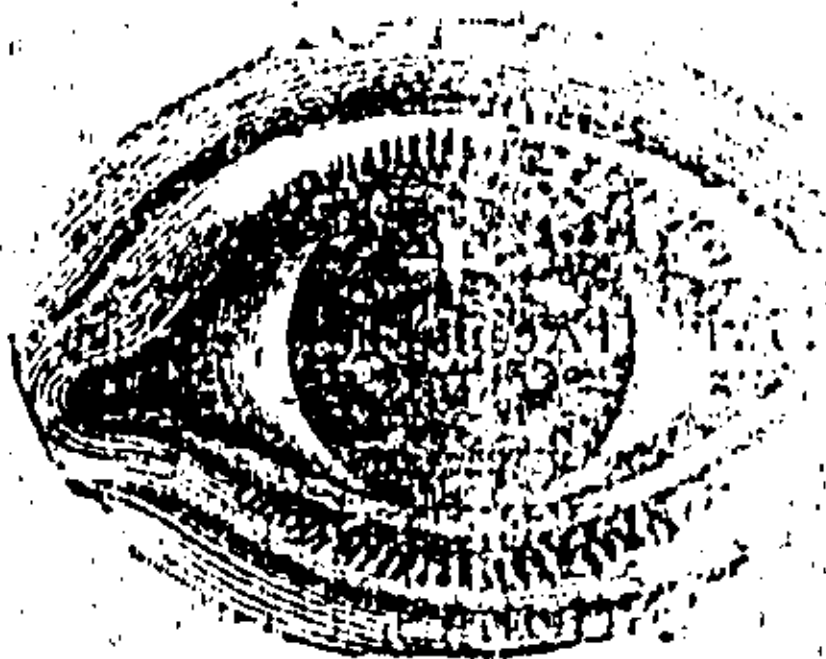
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

EYES



RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.
LONDON, GLOUCESTER, SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 50, Bentinck Street, 65, Yanking Road.
Hongkong, 4th March 1909.Telegrams:
"Cyclometer."Telephone:
482.

CYCLE MANUFACTURERS



ROYAL WARRANTS

TO

H.M. KING EDWARD VII. AND

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

HUMBER
CYCLES

SOLE AGENTS—

DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT,HEAD OFFICE and SHOW
ROOMS,

88-86, Des Voeux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

TYRANNY OF FASHION.

ITALIAN LADIES DEFY THE DRESSMAKER.

Some ladies moving in the highest social circles of the Italian capital, headed by Queen Elena and other members of the royal family, have just formed an association which aims at putting an end to the rule of the Parisian dressmakers in the matter of ladies' attire. In commending these royal ladies for the attitude they have adopted, *Truth* expresses the opinion that the dressmakers "impose the same style upon all their customers, whether they are tall or short, fat or thin."

Their "creations" are as expensive as possible, while fashions vary so considerably as to make it an impossibility to adapt the last dress to the latest fashion. Real artists, it is said, will design the dresses which the Italian association proposes to favour, while it is promised that fashions will not change every other week. This in itself is no inconsiderable concession to the lazar, purse.

THE DIRECTORIE BANNED.

The members of the new association will see that its members are dressed with due regard to their figures and physical peculiarities. Anything bordering on the Directorie style, *Truth* thinks, gives the wearer "the appearance of a mermaid or mer-matron, with a fish's tail instead of legs, and renders walking a new and difficult art to acquire. When they turn, their skirts twist round and round their feet and ankles, so that they seem tied up in a knot. Presumably when all have laid in a stock of mermaid skins, the dressmakers will start something entirely different."

A Morning Leader representative called on Mr. Henry Holiday, the sculptor, and advocate of healthy and artistic dress for women, and asked him what he thought of the idea.

"From what you tell me," he said, "I am entirely in accord with the association's objects. We may well hope that the example set by Italy's royal personages will be followed in other enlightened European countries."

EXCEEDINGLY MISCHIEVOUS.

Mr. Holiday agreed that the autocratic treatment of woman's dress to-day was exceedingly mischievous, tending, as it did, entirely to prevent any natural development of the taste of cultured persons.

"It dictates what they are to wear; it is suggested purely by the interests of the dress-making trade, not by any consideration for taste or comfort."

There is ample room, Mr. Holiday thinks, for the cultivation of the artistic and the hygienic in women's dress.

"Women's dress is constantly changing, and with each change the new features are rapidly copied from the top to the bottom of the scale. What is worn by the duchess to-day will be imitated by the middle-class to-morrow, and caricatured by the artist of the day after."

Thus, he thought, was the inequality of the classic a powerful factor in destroying individuality in women's dress. The real trouble was that individuality was anathema to the high-class dressmakers. Individuality, when class equality was an accomplished fact, would have the effect of permitting a lady to consult her own convenience in the matter of attire.

"We should then at once have," he said enthusiastically, "an element of variety, picturesqueness, and individuality, arising simply from the wholesome conditions of social life and from the freedom which persons would enjoy from that wretched tyranny—in the form of the dressmakers—which now moulds all to one uniform pattern."

Intimations.



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Head Quarter Office, Victoria Barracks, until 12 o'clock Noon, on MONDAY, the 22nd of February, 1909, for the undermentioned Supplies and Services, for the period of 12 months from 1st April, 1909:—

1. Meat.
2. Hospital Supplies and Medical Comforts.
3. General Supplies and Provisions.
4. Oil, Wick and Barrack Supplies.
5. Coal, Coke and Wood, &c.
6. Barrack Services and Scavenging.
7. Washing.
8. Forage.

Forms and other particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter addressed to the Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper form at the Head Quarter Office by 12 o'clock Noon on the above date, in a closed envelope, marked "TENDER" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.
Head Quarter Office,
Victoria Barracks,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.By Order,
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 6th February, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS
Comprising—
SILK-EMBROIDERED WALL HANGINGS, CARVED IVORY FIGURES and NETSUKES, BRONZE, BRASS, VASES, BOWLS and FIGURES, TORTOISE SHELL ORNAMENTS, KINKOSAN SATSUMA VASES, TEA SETS, MAKUZU and KOGO VASES and TEA SETS, KAGA and NAGOYA TEA SETS, &c. &c.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to commence the sale of
THE STOCK IN TRADE and FIXTURES
OF
Messrs. JAYS LIMITED,
which had previously been postponed owing to the nearness of Chinese New Year.
The 1st Sale will take place on
MONDAY and TUE Y,
the 8th and the 9th February, 1909, commencing each day at 10.30 A.M.
Subsequent sales will be duly announced.
TERMS—Cash on delivery.
GEO P LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1909.

Intimations.

HOTEL MANAGER.

BRITISHER, married, with Eastern and Colonial Experience, seeks position as MANAGER. Highest References. At liberty in May.
Address:—
"HOTEL,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

FINE FRESH

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

73, 75 and 80 cents a lb.

Sold in 4 lb. pats to suit convenience of customers.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE only Edition of the RACE BOOK and PROGRAMMES authorized by the Stewards of the Jockey Club are those printed by Messrs. NORONHA & CO.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1909.

RACE BOOKS, 1909.

FOR SALE. PRICES:

LEATHER COVERED\$2.00 each.

CLOTH COVERED 1.75 "

PAPER COVERS 75 "

May be had from

NORONHA & CO.,

Printers to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

W. BREWER & CO.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1909.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th February:—
From Lymanus-F.C. in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 3 P.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.
All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.BASIL TAYLOR,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master &c.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1909.

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.
Ladies are eligible as Members.
Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.Further particulars from
THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908.

FABET BREWING COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIMPSON & CO.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA

Hongkong, 19th Jan'y, 1909.

Intimation.

Powell's

ANNUAL CASH CLEARANCE SALE

Now

PROCEEDING.

Remnants

of

Dress

Materials,

Laces,

Ribbons,

Flannels,

etc., etc.,

at

HALF PRICE.

GREAT

BARGAINS

in all

Departments.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909.

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUEN YICK AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of a wine pot or jar and a Chinese bookcase, a bunch of flowers and leaves are depicted in the background; above which are written the Chinese characters 聯益公司 reading Luen Yick Kung, and below the words "Drinking Pot" and below which are written the Chinese characters 詩酒圖 reading Shi Tsau To meaning "The picture of poetry and wine" and the name Luen Yick and Company.

2.—The representation of a Buffalo ridden by a Chinese boy coming down a hill; above which are printed the words "Herds Boy" and below which appears the name "Luen Yick & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 童子牧牛 reading Tung Tsz Muk Ngau meaning "A boy herding cattle" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 聯益公司 reading Luen Yick Kung, and below the Chinese name of Luen Yick and Company.

in the name of LUEN YICK AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of October, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

1047]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHIU ON WING & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of a pot in which is planted an orange tree with leaves and oranges thereon. Above which is depicted a scroll on which are printed the words "Nutmeg Orange" and below which are written the Chinese characters 四季吉 reading Si Kai Kat meaning "Four season oranges" and the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

2.—The representation of a Kingfisher standing on a branch of a rose tree with roses growing thereon. Above which is printed the word "Kingfisher" and below which is printed the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 翠雀 reading Tsui Tsauk meaning "Kingfisher" and on the left side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

3.—The representation of a plant of brasic. Above which are printed the words "White Greens" and below which appears the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the right hand side of the said representation are written the Chinese characters 白菜 reading Pak Choi meaning "Brasic" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

in the name of SHIU ON WING AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

1049]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'ARQUER STREET, HONGKONG.

[19]

"Hongkong, 1st September, 1907."

THE ISLAND OF DEATH.

SICILY THE BEAUTIFUL.

The geography of our visions is better never charted. It is obvious that there cannot be set terms for dreams. It is the folly of youth to submit its illusions to practical tests, to find later, when it would be really grateful for an illusion or two, that it hasn't got one left. They have all been tested. They have been found out, every one of them. Have you built castles in the air? Then that is where they should be. Don't try to put foundations under them, if you wouldn't have them fall.

For instance, I was a great traveller even as a small child. Put the world is still a moderately beautiful place to me; at times, because much of my voyaging was done, you must understand, during the dinner hour, in an alcove of the Guildhall Library. Quite early I was a pundit on Hakluyt, and had marked out, on my dreams, the places I must certainly visit; the thought of death, and of those scenes still not mine, was terrible to me in those days. I didn't know that the only practical reality was mine even then—the ecstasy and the hope, my spacious kingdom in the light that never was—and that the substance I wished to have in its place was the actual phantasy. There was Tripoli of Barbary, Constantinople, the Marquesas, Algiers, Sicily, and Amboyia. Now, having seen some of those places, I am willing to pass my lien on the rest of them to any other boy who wants it; because if the places I haven't seen are any fairer than my vision of them, they are amazingly fair and lucky indeed; and I doubt that anything dwells there but the souls of translated poets and heroes.

THE FABRIC OF VISIONS.

But as to Sicily, though I have been there, I still would go. After such a prelude as I have given it, you may now guess what it is like. Sicily is excepted, the tale of the immortals, the place where (as you would expect) there are visions at noon; the timeless land with the enchanted shores. With memories of those chromatic mountains above that blue plain of the Messina Straits, I find myself doubting that even catastrophe could darken them. Still, there was Etna, too, I remember, as it stood over us, regnant and austere by day, and lurid and frightful at night; the shadow on the flowers, the face of evil in the garden; the threat of finality, as usual, just when we were thinking that this world, after all, was a lovely and radiant place.

Sicily was one of the five places I wished to see; and there one Christmas eve, it loomed in reality over a ship's bows for me; and I didn't like the look of it. The vision splendid dissolved in actual rain. There came a long quay, with blotched, pale, and ugly houses beyond, a cheerless picture of all despair and discomfort. This Sicily! It was plain the gods had left it, then. We landed in mud, deep mud, acres of impassable quagmire, and the rain it rained, and a regiment of brigands charged down on us to rob us of our luggage. Syracuse, the most splendid city of ancient Hellas!

Ugh! The forlorn and abominable wilderness it was that Christmas morning. I sighed for Poplar. That day the Tower Hamlets compared very favourably indeed with Sicily.

CATANIA AND MESSINA.

Sicily, by Cape Passaro, looked a flat and melancholy wilderness; and it was useless and uninspiring for me to remember, in the dirty streets of Syracuse, that Plato also had walked there. It was too plain he hadn't been there for a long time. So we fled to Catania; which was worse.

There, though, we did get occasional glimpses, high over the regular streets of modern shops and electric trams, of a miracle in the sky, the white spectre of Etna. Following that alluring vision, we also discovered, by the way, hints of the Sicily of our dreams; but quite insufficient, even for the trouble of our journey. They were "much too" pitiful and meagre to substantiate the tale of the gods, where time would drift on gossamer, where the quantity of the light, the sea, and the rocks, would be sublimated, and where—but we went back to the hotel to look up some trains again.

One we caught, and we went to Palermo; here we found we had got somewhere near to our Sicily. Palermo in its Golden Shell (as the plain is called in which it stands surrounded by a near, high, and precipitous purple wall of mountains), with its fleet of little ships by the Porta della Dogana, busy with their cargoes of wine, oil, and fruit (that quay is muddy with odorous wine-lees), began to repay us. So, seeing reason to recover our hope, we looked again for Sicily, and went to Messina. Near there we found it; and found it when, as you would suppose, we were not looking for it.

It was a little village not far from Messina, Taormina-by-name. (Messina itself was a town, we found; a big town and a prosperous, with a cathedral, an archbishop, warships in its fine harbours, important hotels and all the look of endurance, growth and stability there. Surely to-day's message is the unfounded thing, and not that city of substance between the hills and the sea.)

EARTH'S UNSTABLE BASE.

We got to the railway station of our village at night, and it really looked like a railway station. There was nothing to warn us of magic. A quite earthly coach and horse drove off with us, and for a time we swung along at a clip. Then the horse slowed, and his hoofs went slowly, clump, clump, it seemed for hours. Looking out of the carriage window in alarm we appeared to be suspended amongst the constellations. There were stars above us, and around. We had left the earth, and were crawling amongst the folds of a palpable cumulus cloud in outer space. There was a glitter of atoms of light far above us, like a sprinkling of diamond dust on "black velvet." That, we were told, was Taormina.

In the morning our closed room was filled with a glow which still poured in on us, in pencils of rosy light, through holes in the shutters. It seemed we had achieved a sunrise. We opened the shutters to let it in.

There we saw Sicily. Over against us were the violet mountains of Calabria; and on their high altar the day-fire was kindling, and running in carnelian and amber flames and purple smoke. Higher the fire rose, escaped in a flood of gold, over the snows there, and launched on the sea below, "buoyant shards of light" which sailed for Taormina.

The grey floor of the sea widened and coloured, burned in incandescent tracks, shimmered peacock blue, while far below us the rollers poured in at the coast, translucent emerald. Etna loomed beside us from the shore, a vast silver cone, tarnish and dim except where the sunlight had burnished his brow.

Perhaps, though, I am mistaken. It is some while ago now. Maybe to me once, in a dream, came the vision of Aurora. Perched on a morning cloud I saw the rosy fingers of the goddess take the edge of the dim world, and there she rose resplendent, flamed-haired and lovely, lambent-eyed, and looked at me.—H. M. Tomlinson in *Morning Leader*.

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that KWONG YEE WING AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of Bamboo trees, above which is depicted a scroll on which is printed the word "Bamboo" and below which appears the name "Kwong Yee Wing and Company." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣裕榮 reading Kwong Yee Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yee Wing and Company and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 綠竹 reading Luk Chuk meaning "Green bamboo."

2.—The representation of a basket inside of which are several water caltrops, above which are printed the words "Water caltrops" and below which appears the name Kwong Yee Wing & Company. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 菱角 reading Ling Kok meaning "Water caltrops" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣裕榮 reading Kwong Yee Wing & Company.

in the name of KWONG YEE WING AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

1045]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that KWONG YOW HANG & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of two fishes and some seaweeds, above which is printed the word "Ophecephalus" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Company. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 生魚 reading Sang U being the name of a kind of fresh water fish.

2.—The representation of a bunch of Bananas, resting on a banana leaf. Above which are printed the words "Banana" and the Chinese characters 香蕉 reading Heung Tsui meaning "Fragrant banana" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

3.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Company. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Sin meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

in the name of KWONG YOW HANG AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

1046]

Intimation.



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:—

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparing. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

VALDEBON MAGREBON & Co., Hongkong.

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL PRESENT

A COUNTRY GIRL.

ON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

19th and 20th February, 1909.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKING at The Robinson Piano Company opens at 10 o'clock a.m., on Friday, 12th February.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

[141]

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that YEE HING & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of an Old Chinese fisherman wearing a hat and water proof coat made of dried straws or leaves and carrying on his shoulder a fishing rod with line attached thereto, in his right hand a red fish. Above the said representation is printed the word "Strenuousness" and below the said representation appears the name "Yee Hing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co., and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 漁翁 reading U Yung meaning "An old fisherman."

2.—The representation of a Pumelo. Above which is depicted a scroll whereon is printed the word "Pumelo" and below which appears the name "Yee Hing and Company." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 檸檬 reading Luk Yow meaning "Pumelos" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Company.

3.—The representation of six tomatoes placed in three rows one on top, two in the centre and three underneath; the whole in the form of a triangle. Above which is printed the word "Tomatoes" and below which appears the name "Yee Hing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 番茄 reading Fan Ke meaning "Tomatoes" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Company.

in the name of YEE HING & COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

1048]

ALEXANDRA

CINEMATOGRAPH,

2, Zetland Street.

To-night & Every Night,

FAMILY PROGRAMME.

NO ARTISTES BUT ONLY THE

LATEST

PATHE

FILMS

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Every

MONDAY and THURSDAY.

These Films have never been Shown in Hongkong by any other Cinematograph.

Programmes to be had at the door.

Hours from 9 to 11 p.m.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1909.

[111]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆貴李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at No. 39, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. L. J. KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

[144]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH-CLASS
CONFECTIONERY.

We have just unpacked our NEW SEASON'S CONFECTIONERY imported from the leading London, Parisian and American Houses.

OADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

IN FANCY BOXES:

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and others, in Great Variety.

FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

COCOANUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY.

CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA CREME CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT LUMPS, MARS MALLOWS BALLS

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN-ADVANCE).

DAILY—£80 per annum.

WEEKLY—£18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional £1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.

On January 20, 1909, at Tientsin, the wife of W. R. TUCKER, R.E., M.A.C.E., of a son.

On January 30, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of C. W. CUNNINGHAM, I. M. Customs, of a daughter.

On January 31, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of MORRIS E. COCHRANE, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Sara Luisa d'Encarnação e-José d'Assumpção participated at the wedding of suas filhas o seu casamento realizado na Igreja do Sagrado Coração de Jesus no dia 30 de Janeiro, p.p., e ofereceu a sua casa.

DEATHS.

On January 31, 1909, at Shanghai, ARCHIBALD MACLEAN, Acting First Interpreter of the German Consulate-General and Mixed Court Assessor, aged 31 years.

On February 1, 1909, at Shanghai, GUILHERME BOTELHO, aged 36 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1909.

THE REHABILITATION OF
SHUM.

Has the irrepressible Teen Chun Hsuan, otherwise known as Shum, decided that the time has come when he should no longer hide his head in darkness but come within the glare of the limelight? Everything points to that conclusion, if we may judge from the reports which appear daily in the vernacular press, especially those published in Shanghai. For nearly three years, the astute Shum has bided his time, content to remain in idleness while his opponents and detractors were in office, but so one who recalls the extraordinary fer-

tility of the ex-Viceroy's imagination or the breadth of his mental resources can doubt for a moment that his energetic spirit has not chafed under his enforced absence from the political arena in China. Probably if Shum's personality had been less commanding and his attitude less dictatorial he might long before this have attained high position in the councils of the Empire, but his natural impetuosity of character and his abhorrence of restraint, combined with his contempt for those whose brains were incapable of keeping pace with his own bounding projects, marked him out among the slow coaches as a dangerous man, whose ambitions would upset all their cherished notions of legislative action. There can be no question that Shum had the approval of the late Empress Dowager, and that she recognized in him a kindred spirit. For although His Excellency is a reformer in name, he is one of the patriotic type. Western inventions and ideas are excellent in their way and may worthily be adopted by China when they have been proved to be essential to the progress and advancement of the Empire, but, according to Shum's catechism, China's salvation must be worked out by the Chinese themselves, without the aid or countenance of foreigners. That in brief is the sum and substance of Shum's political philosophy. Whether it be too narrow and circumscribed is a question which will be answered according to the hopes and aspirations and personal predilections of his critics. Regarded from a detached standpoint, it is perfectly clear that Shum's whole object is to avoid outside interference at all costs and to secure China's regeneration from within. Only his masterful ways were too much for the Grand Council at Peking. When His Excellency left his Viceroyalty at Canton in order to proceed to Peking, he confidently expected that he would be called upon to take a leading part in directing the destinies of the Empire from the capital. His reputation had preceded him, however, and his quasi-friends decided that such a firebrand boded no good for their prospects, so that when he arrived at Shanghai he was ordered to prepare to assume the Viceroyalty of Szechuen. Although that province is reputed to be one of the wealthiest in China and the appointment was higher than that previously held by him, Shum regarded it as an Irish promotion, because it was calculated to keep him away from the seat of Government. His Excellency can see through a brick wall as well as his neighbour, and the result was that when he contemplated the prospect, he promptly decided that the time had arrived for him to become seriously ill. He remained ill at Shanghai, and enjoyed himself so famously while in that condition that nothing could induce him to budge from his bed of sickness. The most anxious inquiries were made regarding the state of His Excellency's health, but there was no moving Shum from his retreat. By another turn of the Kaleidoscope, he found himself figuring as the President of Posts and Communications, which meant residence at Peking and possession of one of the most important portfolios in the capital. In less than no time, His Excellency was at Peking and in office, but no sooner did he begin to realise his power than the innate character of the man began to show itself. He surrounded himself with officials devoted to his service, depleted the Southern provinces of all those able administrators who had proved themselves worthy of his confidence, established an *imperium in imperio*, and began a tempestuous campaign against the highest Ministers in the Empire. He impeached every high official who had ever thwarted his proposals; he called for the resignation and dismissal of those censors who had made accusations against him; he sneered at the incapacity of the Northern Viceroy and all the time he sought to ingratiate himself in the esteem of his royal mistress. In fact, Shum was the worst typhoon that ministerial circles in Peking had experienced for ages. He was an Oriental Roosevelt, William II and Castro rolled in one. His reign was meteoric and ended in a burst of flame. The united powers whom he sought to assail overwhelmed him and once again the redoubtable Shum had to seek retirement. For the last two years His Excellency has remained an outcast administrator, but nobody believed for a moment that he has not been carefully weighing the situation, and awaiting his opportunity. Now that there seems to be a prepossession against several of those members whose position seemed to be so firmly buttressed that it defied attack, and Yuan Shih-kai has made a compulsory *cogit* to the Court, and Tang Shao-yi, who is imbued with principles very similar to those entertained by the ex-Viceroy of Canton, is on the point of returning from his mission to America and Europe, Shum has certainly reason to anticipate that the stars are working in his favour. He has been received at Court, and he has rehabilitated himself in the eyes of the Prince Regent. What all this portends it is not difficult to foresee—the versatile and clever ex-Viceroy is once again on the way to becoming a factor in directing the affairs of the country in whose future he holds so intense faith. Should it prove that his return to favour is assured, it is certain that the fortunes of the province to which he belongs,

that of Kwangsi, and of its neighbour Kwangtung would be in the ascendant and the many enterprises for the material development of these provinces would be furthered and encouraged in every way. But no one can tell what plans Shum may have laid during his *Ber Rabbit* period. The fact remains that His Excellency is one of the ablest of China's statesmen of the present day and his advent will be viewed with no little anxiety by foreign nations who have commercial interests in the Chinese Empire.

THE THRIFTY SCOTSMAN.

An exceedingly diverting article on the subject of thrift—which has been occupying the minds of a good many people in England and Scotland lately—appears in the *Strait Times*, from the pen of its London correspondent. The question is whether thrift is all that it is cracked up to be, or whether it is played out. The writer discusses the question as it arises over the Old Age Pensions scheme, which came into force on the 1st of January, and the speech which Lord Rosebery delivered at Edinburgh at a savings bank meeting. Discussing the question of thrift with a friend in the National Liberal Club the correspondent declares that: "The Duchess of Sutherland was quite right when she said the poor no longer need the patronage and protection of the rich. It seems to me that 'the poor' can look after themselves very well, and it is the people who are not poor enough to qualify for old-age pensions who need the protection nowadays. The Liberal to whom I have referred is an old China hand, who, by early enterprise and frugal habits and abstention from matrimony, has succeeded in compiling a moderate competency, and now finds that his early carelessness and thrift (or previous misconception, I may mention that he is an Englishman) makes him responsible for the education of other people's children and the provision of old-age pensions for others who buried their talents in the earth or lived to the full extent of their incomes and refused to be trammelled by considerations of the future. 'Here I am,' said my friend, 'at the age of 55, unable to add to my slender income, with a fall in the capital value of some of my investments, losses on others, and a shrinkage in the value of the dollar, 3d. per £ more than that comfortable-looking Irish M.P. over there because his is an earned income and mine is classed as a Foreign Security! It is enough to drive us out of the country, and if my favourite Italy were not so eruptive, I have serious thoughts of settling there.' Branching off to another aspect of the same problem the writer holds with Lord Rosebery, that 'the trend of legislation during the past quarter of a century is tending to sap the spirit of independence, perhaps I should say the individuality, which was once the outstanding characteristic of Scotsmen. Are we about to witness a universal campaign in favour of thrift? A Singapore merchant recently wrote a letter on the subject, the President of the United States intimated in a recent edict, a member of the German Reichstag pointed out the necessity for it, and now Lord Rosebery has taken up the subject where Smiles left off, and is preaching the doctrine of national thrift as well as individual provision for the proverbial rainy day. It almost seems that a campaign is needed, for Mr. George Barnes, who is one of the Labour Members of Parliament, addressing 1,200 University Extension students at Oxford in August, 1907, is reported to have said: 'I am a Scotchman, I am glad to turn my back on my own country; and why? Because Scotland is the land of thrift, and thrift is played out nowadays.' That is certainly a new proposition which will cause a good many Scots in the Far East to smile. But there's many a true word said in jest and perhaps there is more in the remark than meets the eye. Still on the subject of thrift, some letters received by a gentleman who was engaging assistants for Singapore form amusing reading. A young man writing from Derby said: 'I have had to decline to become a candidate for the vacancy on account of the climate, as I do not consider my health could stand the heat. It stands to reason, Singapore cannot be a very healthy place; it is, in one might say, an ideal place for a brawny Scotchman—not for a wisp of an Englishman like myself.' This young man had evidently never heard of the Judge who was advised to refrain from giving his 'reasons.' Why it should stand to reason that Singapore is not healthy because it is warmer than England passes our comprehension; but why it should be an ideal place for a Scotsman will puzzle most readers—on a parity of reasoning. There is obviously something wrong with the reasoning capacity of our Derby friend, and perhaps it is as well for Singapore that he should spare it his presence. Of course that letter is not precisely an argument for or against thrift, but it is an interesting illustration of how many Englishmen regard Scotsmen. The fact of the matter is that Scotsmen are not exactly thrifty, using the word in the sense of penurious; they have a faculty of reaching out and grabbing sums of importance and by some manner of means managing to stick to those respectable amounts when they get them. The average Scotsman on a miserable salary, or on a salary that barely suffices to enable him to keep

on level terms with his friends of other nationalities, is seldom a thrifty man; he is the exception who boards up the penurious and lets the pounds take care of themselves. The thrifty man usually degenerates into the miser, and, indeed, the thrifty mind is a narrow, prejudiced state which as a rule prevents the possessor from dealing with the larger propositions of life. So absorbed is the holder that in the effort to save a cent he is apt to overlook the chance of acquiring a fortune. But then, of course, there is thrift and thrift. A man may be thrifty without being parsimonious but it is seldom that the thrifty person can escape the aspersions of being described as mean.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French mail of the 5th January was delivered in London on the 4th inst.

STUDENTS of the University of California have assaulted some of the Japanese students.

The foundation stone of the new Shanghai Club house will be laid on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at noon.

HER Excellency Lady Lugard's condition shows satisfactory progress, reports Dr. G. P. Jordan.

THE Waiwupu has telegraphed a circular order to the officials in the provinces to instruct the people to send exhibits to the Belgian Exhibition.

GENERAL Jose Miguel Gomez, President, and Dr. Alfredo Zayas, Vice-President, of the Republic of Cuba are already quarrelling over the spoils of office.

THE British Minister at Peking has sent a special telegram to the Viceroy in Canton with New Year congratulations. This courtesy is unprecedented.

CONGRESS has voted \$500,000 for the construction of airships for the army in accordance with the recommendation by Dr. Luke Wright, the Secretary of War.

THE Rev. E. J. Barnett will officiate at the Holy Communion Service at the 8 a.m. as well as the 11 a.m. Service on Sunday next. The service at 6 p.m. will be conducted by the Rev. A. B. Thornhill.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged; and will take place on Feb. 6, between Leslie Waller, son of the late Edmund Waller (an early resident of Tientsin), and May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Beringer.

OVER £450,000 will go to the Treasury in death duties on five estates, the wills relating to which have recently been proved. These include that of the late Mr. Harry Barnato, whose property is returned as of the value of £1,500,000 'at least.'

THE death is reported at Tientsin of Mr. C. Lenox Simpson, of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Mr. Simpson came out to join the I.M.C. in the early sixties, and has been a Commissioner for upwards of thirty years. Until recently he was stationed at Ningpo.

THE high officials in the Peking Government have been consulting with one another with regard to following the example of the Throns, which has contributed £5,000 to the relief of sufferers from the Indian earthquake. It is proposed that each should make a contribution to the fund.

REAR-Admiral Frederick Wilbraham Egerton, R.N., died on 4th ult., at Cheriton Cottage, Alresford, Hants, at the age of 70. He served in the operations in China, being employed in cutting the boom across the mouth of the Peiho in June, 1859. He reached the rank of captain in 1881, and was placed on the retired list in 1885.

SOME time last year H.E. Tuan Fang, Viceroy at Nanking, established a Chinese school designed to receive students from among Chinese residents in foreign colonies as a reward for the patriotism shown by those Chinese on many occasions. It has had a good attendance, and lately, another batch of over fifty students has arrived from Singapore. They will shortly begin their studies in the school.

It is stated that H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang entertains a project of establishing an Engineering College in Shanghai and is considering the purchase of the Ta Shu Company's (Chinese Publishing Co.) new printing office on the Chinese Bund for the College buildings. The price of the buildings is agreed at £11,700,000 and His Excellency proceeded to inspect them in the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

It is reported that Prince Su will be appointed to the Presidency of the Yuchuanpu in place of Chen Pi, who will be removed as a result of his impeachment by the Censors, and his post of President of the Ministry of the Interior will be given to Prince Yu Lang, the present Commandant of the Gendarmes. It is also reported that H.E. Chang Chih-tung has asked leave to return to his old post of Viceroy of Lianghu.

We regret to record the death at the General Hospital of Mr. A. W. Maclean, of the German Service. Mr. Maclean, who, as his name implies, was of Scotch descent, came out to Shanghai in 1904, and since then has been on leave of Mr. Schirmer has been acting as German Assessor at the Mixed Court. Death was due to appendicitis, for which he had an operation on Sunday. He never rallied and died in the course of Sunday afternoon.—N. C. D. News.

YAU-MA-TI ARMED ROBBERY.

THE SHOOTING OF LANCE-SERGEANT MILLS.

HEIRING AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The wave of indignation which passed over Hongkong when the news was made known that an unprecedented outrage had been perpetrated on Chinese New Year Eve by a band of armed ruffians whereby a policeman met his death and the murderer himself shot down by the dead man's comrade, is doubtless fresh in the minds of many. This afternoon, as a result of the sad incident, seven men were arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, charged with the murder of the late Lance-Sergeant Mills. Deputy-Superintendent of Police King presided, while the prisoners were undefended. Before proceeding with the chief business of the afternoon, the charge of murder was withdrawn and only that of armed robbery allowed to stand. The only charge of armed robbery was withdrawn in the case of two of the men (3rd and 4th defendants) while one (7th defendant) was discharged.

Li Chun, the keeper of an iron foundry and an engineering establishment, residing at 43, Kennedy Street, Yau-ma-ti, was the first to be called to the witness box. He said that his house was robbed on the night of the 21st January last. He left Hongkong about 8 o'clock that evening and arrived at his shop about an hour later. He entered his shop and began to talk with his assistants (a *foh* and an accountant). Between ten and eleven o'clock, five persons entered the shop as they were sitting down. Each of them was armed with a revolver, which they pointed at the inmates, driving them to one side. One of them demanded the keys of the safe, and after searching for them, found them and proceeded to open the safe and appropriate the contents. Witness and his two assistants were tied together by the accused. After taking away whatever money they could, they left the shop and started to run. Witness gave chase and shouted 'Thief!' After turning a corner somebody was heard to blow a whistle, the first defendant soon afterwards being taken into custody by a Chinese detective. At the time of the robbery, there were two lights burning in the house, one hanging inside the shop and another in the accountant's room. They pointed their revolvers at him and ordered him to maintain silence on pain of death. There were five of them who were carrying out their nefarious plans, but of these, witness was not in a position to identify except one, as he kept chasing him all the time. He could not say which of the accused demanded the safe keys, as they turned his face to the wall. There was about \$430 in the house (about \$3,000 in notes and the rest in coins). The reason why he did not deposit the money in a Bank was because he always found it safe in his own house. After the safe had been opened by the burglars and its contents rifled, the account books were found scattered about the floor. Among the goods thus stolen, was a watch.

The accountant's evidence was taken and after further depositions, the case was remanded.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following have been selected to represent the "A" team in the above match tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 2.15 p.m. on the Club's ground:—W. C. Turner, H. R. Makin, A. E. Lanning, L. H. B. Mullineux, R. N. A. B. Fowler, E. C. Oliver, R. N. A. P. Dashwood, J. H. Chalmers, E. Irving, J. Hall and E. C. Hagen.

CRAIGENGOWER V. R.G.A.

This match will take place on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. on the former Club's ground. Craigengower team:—L. E. Lammert (capt.), G. A. Hancock, A. O. Brawn, R. Bass, W. H. Vivesh, H. L. Manderson, A. Osman, J. D. Noris, R. Pestonji, L. A. Rose and S. B. Battiwala.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Percentage.
H. K. "B"	8	0	0	8	100.00%	
Civil Service	11	9	1	8	80.00%	
Hongkong "A"	8	4	1	3	60.00%	
Telegraphs	10	7	3	5	55.5%	
Craigengower	11	3	4	4	44.28%	
R. G. A.	9	2	6	1	44.44%	
Kowloon	11	2	9	0	36.36%	
H. K. Police	9	1	7	1	33.33%	
Royal Engineers	9	1	7	1	33.33%	
N.B.—A win counts 1 point.						
A loss						
A draw						

Mr. Edison has invented a new electric storage battery which, it is declared, will revolutionise tramway traffic all over the world. He calls it the "battery of perpetual youth," because it practically will not wear out, and can be operated over hundreds of miles without recharging. It is constructed on entirely new lines. Nickel is used instead of lead, while a new combination of chemicals is introduced in the place of the present acid, with the result that the nauseating fumes produced by the present battery are absent.

THE King has been pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Blake Glover, Esq., His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; to Ernest Woodburn Trotter, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police at Bangkok, the Fourth Class of the Order of the White Elephant, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Siam; and to Patrick Donnan, Esq., a member of the Chinese Customs Service, the Third Class of the Third Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, all of which are conferred in recognition of valuable services.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

FATALITY IN SHANGHAI.

GERMAN CONSUL'S CLERK
KILLED.

A TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th February,

3.45 p.m.

Mr. K. Zimmer, clerk at the German Consulate, was killed in a tramcar accident last night.

FOREIGN MINISTERS'
AUDIENCE.

CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th February.

The Central Government has notified the Foreign Ministers in Peking as to the ceremonial observance at the audience to be granted by the Prince Regent.

The Ministers propose to represent that the ceremonies be done away with; they have at the same time telegraphed to their respective Governments for instructions in the matter. In the meantime, the audience has been postponed.

AN INNOVATION.

LETTER AND PETITION BOXES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th February.

The Prince Regent has had a wooden box put up into which any of the common people will be allowed to drop petitions or letters. The guards are not permitted to prevent anyone from making use of the box.

EX-CENSOR RECALLED.

CHIN KAILUM SUMMONED BY
THE REGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th February.

The Prince Regent has twice instructed Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung to summon Ex-censor Chin Kai-lum.

CANTON RIVER HOLOCAUST.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th February.

With reference to the big fire in the flower-boats at Tai-sha-lau on the 30th ultimo, the latest report submitted to the Viceroy by the Water Police Authorities states that the total number of crafts burnt is sixty-one, whilst the number of casualties is still incomplete, but so far as it is ascertained some five hundred corpses have been recovered and there is every reason to believe that many more still remain to be found.

During the height of the conflagration several persons were arrested for taking advantage of the confusion by robbing the poor victims in distress. After being tried the prisoners were released for want of sufficient proofs to obtain a conviction. One villain was arrested for robbing the dead bodies of the valuables on them. Admiral Li Chun has detailed a gunboat to cruise up and down the river for the purpose of picking up any dead bodies that may be found floating and at the same time to keep a strict watch in order to prevent any corpses from being robbed of any valuable property that may be found on them.

A number of corpses are still lying in the vicinity of the Water Police Station at the eastern section of the harbour to-day, awaiting to be claimed. Yesterday a dead body floated up the Shamteen creek and was picked up and conveyed to the Fong Pin Hospital.

In consideration of the fact that corpses may float up and down the river, the water becoming thus contaminated and injurious to the health of residents who may use it for potable purposes the Viceroy has given instructions to the Director of the Canton Waterworks Company to provide a free supply of fresh water for a period of ten days to the people residing along the bund. Several hundred big jars and buckets have been placed in various places, filled with water by the Waterworks company and are offered to the people twice a day. This considerate action of the Viceroy is highly appreciated.

The details of the burnt crafts have all been removed and there are now only small pieces of wreckage found floating in the harbour. Numerous complaints have been lodged against the Water Police for forbidding the admission of sampans and other boats into the vicinity to render assistance to the people in the midst of danger during the occurrence, and it is said proceedings will be taken against the Water Police. Again suggestions have been made by some people that the Water Police should be done away with altogether. As the outcome of the fire at Tai-sha-lau, the Viceroy has ordered the arrest of the women of the underworld in Canton who are natives of Shanghai.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

STAMP DUTY.

ENFORCEMENT ABOLISHED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 4th February.

The Grand Councilors have decided to do away with the proposal for the enforcement of a stamp duty.

The office established at Tientsin for that purpose has been closed.

CHINESE OFFICIALS.

NEW TITLES PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 4th February.

A certain Grand Councilor has applied for permission to bring into operation the new titles of officials, but the Prince-Princes point out that as long as the evils (attached to the respective offices) are not eradicated, a mere change of titles will effect no good.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

RETURN OF VICEROY TUAN FANG.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Shanghai, 4th February.

His Excellency Viceroy Tuan Fang, principal Chinese Imperial Commissioner at the International Opium Conference, will return to Nanking on the 5th inst.

[H.E. Tuan Fang, the Viceroy of Nanking, who is acting as the High Commissioner from the Chinese Government on the International Opium Commission, arrived at Shanghai by special train from Soochow at 3.15 p.m. to-day reports the China Gazette of 30th ult. A vast crowd of spectators had assembled at the Railway Station to meet His Excellency including the Tientsin, Mr. Li, the City Magistrate, and Mr. Pan, Mixed Court Magistrate.

There were at least a thousand people assembled at the railway station to greet this distinguished visitor. The station had been prettily decorated for the occasion with bunting. The official entrance to the station was lined on both sides with Constables from the Paoshan Police Force and blue-jackets from the Chinese men-of-war in the harbour. A carpet had been laid from the exit of the railway carriage across the platform to the point where His Excellency's private carriage was in waiting.

A delegation of about fifty officials in their official robes, had been admitted to the platform to meet His Excellency when he stepped off the railway carriage. Mr. W. U. Pop, the General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and deputies from the Shanghai Tientsin, accompanied H.E. Tuan Fang on the journey from Soochow. On His Excellency's arrival several of the Railway's officials were introduced to him by Mr. Pop. H.E. Jui Cheng, Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu province, another Commissioner to the Opium Conference, was also a passenger on the same train.

After the usual formalities, H.E. proceeded in his private carriage to the Foreign Office, in Bubbling Well Road. As his carriage departed, the Chinese marine band played a few selections of patriotic music.]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHER BANK.

NEW BUILDING AT TIENTSIN.

The China Critic (Tientsin) of 26th ult. says:—This morning, from before noon to after 1 p.m., the portals of the new German Bank buildings in Victoria Road were open to a crowd of visitors, who went to offer their congratulations to the manager, Mr. Th. Rehm, his assistant Mr. Frickhofer and the staff of the bank, upon the result of the enterprise just completed.

The guests included the Consular Corps, the manager and staffs of all the other Banks in town, as well as Major V. Barbas and his staff and the leading residents in the port, English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Austrian and Japanese, and the editors of the local papers.

After a hearty welcome and a glass of wine, just at noon, when most of the guests had arrived, Mr. Ballauf, as the oldest German resident, asked those present to charge their glasses; and then, in a few well-chosen words, offered the congratulations of all the guests to Mr. Rehm and his staff on the completion of the magnificent set of buildings, duly opened to-day, which were a credit to the architect, the builders, and the Bank itself, as well as an ornament to the town. He alluded to the fact that the Bank had been established here some time and was as popular with the other Banks as it was with its own clientele, and he wished it every success, long to remain here working in friendly competition with the others, under the successful management of the present manager and his assistants, to be of use to the German community, the merchants and the brokers.

Needless to say this speech was received with much enthusiasm, and was duplicated with banners three after which Mr. Rehm replied in short but suitable terms, and an inspection of the whole building was made by the visitors, who then partook of light refreshments.

The building closed just after 1 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The following report is taken from the N. C. D. News of and inst.—The opening of the International Opium Commission yesterday attracted considerable attention in this Settlement. It was the principal topic of conversation during the day, and the large crowd that assembled outside the doors of the Palace Hotel to witness the arrival and departure of the Chinese officials and the delegates was a convincing proof of the widespread interest which was taken in the event.

The hour fixed for the opening ceremony was 11 a.m. and most of the delegates were on the scene of their future labours well ahead of time. The Viceroy himself set a good example in this respect. His Excellency's brougham, escorted by Sikh troopers and a detachment of native police on their unskipped but sturdy ponies, arrived at the hotel entrance at 10.45. From then until 11 there was a constant stream of arrivals; and both the electric lifts of the hotel were working at full pressure to carry all the visitors to the top floor.

The room in which the Commission meets is a commodious chamber at the East end of the new block, down a corridor opposite the main dining room. In close proximity are the offices of the American and Chinese Delegations, in the latter of which the Viceroy remained until the time for the ceremony arrived.

The session hall of the Commission is suitably furnished for this occasion with comfortable chairs and about twenty tuise-covered tables, while the walls of the room are hung with the national flags of the respective delegates. Seats were allocated by lot, each nationality having from a box the number of its table.

Attendance at the opening ceremony was strictly limited. Only the delegates, the Viceroy's suite and a few representatives of the native and foreign press were admitted.

The entrance of China's High Commissioner was the signal for all present to rise to their feet, and they remained standing while the Viceroy, escorted by the members of his Foreign Department, threaded his way across the room, and mounted the Chairman's dais. Taking his seat with a graceful sweep of his hand the Viceroy invited his audience to be seated.

A photograph of the assembly was then taken, after which, in low tones H.E. Tuan Fang explained the reason of his presence. He rose to his feet when reading the Decree appointing him High Commissioner for the special purpose of opening the Commission, and everyone in the room stood until the reading of the Imperial mandate was finished. Another wave of the Viceroy's hand and the audience resumed their seats. The Viceroy himself sat down, adjusted his spectacles, and then in almost inaudible tones began to read his address. In a few seconds he appeared to gain confidence and raised his voice, so that most of his words could be heard throughout the room. Occasionally he paused in his reading, had a hurried consultation with one of his staff, and altered some phrase that was not to his liking. The speech was read from a crumpled manuscript, in which several corrections and additions had already been made.

Having concluded the reading of his speech the Viceroy called upon Taitai Wan to read the English translation, and a minute or two later was engaged in audible conversation with a member of his staff. Taitai Wan came to the front of the platform, and read the translation of the Viceroy's address in loud clear tones. The translation read as follows:—

Gentlemen.—On the 20th of September, 1906, an Imperial Edict was issued prohibiting the cultivation and use of Opium throughout the Empire within the period of ten years. According to a Report from the Ministry concerned the result of an inquiry into the question shows that up to the present progress has been made in reducing the area under cultivation of the poppy plant in the various provinces.

As a matter of fact, the area where the poppy has been cultivated in the Kiangnan portion of Kiangsu province, has been now reduced by eighty per cent while it is on record that from the six provinces of Shansi, Yunnan, Fukien, Anhui, Honan and Heilungkiang, or Northern Manchuria, memorials have been presented to the Throne reporting that the cultivation of the poppy will be entirely stopped by the winter of the present year in the above provinces. Even more than that, the gentry and merchants of the various provinces of the Empire have everywhere started societies to extort and assist opium smokers to get rid of the baneful habit. For instance, we have an Association in Fukien province known as the Anti-Poison Society which has been making considerable progress in its campaign against the drug.

Indeed, from the present outlook, together with the state of public opinion throughout our Empire, there are great hopes that the consumption of opium can be stopped in its entirety before the end of the prescribed limit of ten years.

To-day it is my good fortune to be present at this International Conference, having been appointed by Imperial Rescript to open the proceedings. I am convinced that the countries of the world recognize the benevolence and philanthropy which have led to the gathering of the present Conference in the interests of civilization, and I pray that the people of our whole Empire are most grateful for it. It will need more eloquence than mine fittingly to express the cordial welcome with which our country hails the inauguration of this International Opium Conference, but I may take this opportunity, first, respectfully to tender the thanks of my Government and that of the people of this Empire to the American Government for initiating the movement which has brought about this Conference, and, next, to thank the Governments of the various countries here represented for so heartily joining in it.

As the Representative of the whole Empire, I beg leave to give this Conference some of our views on the subject in view.

I may be permitted to express my belief that this Conference will be principally guided by feelings of reason, benevolence, and philanthropy in its desire to eradicate a poison and a bane to mankind. This being universally recognized, it becomes us to put aside all prejudices of nationality and race and be guided solely by that world-wide philanthropy and enlightenment which have brought about this International Conference. For instance, the manner in which the Governments of the countries concerned have set about to stop the consumption of opium in their colonies and dependencies such as Formosa, Annam, the Philippine Islands, Java, etc., has been to undertake the monopoly of the sale of opium therein, a procedure which China alone has not yet put into actual force. As a matter of fact, the mere prohibition of opium without the Government having the monopoly of the sale of the drug will prevent the Government from learning the number of persons suffering from the habit, nor can it put into effect any laws for the suppression of opium consumption. Mr. Leech, Consul-General of the British Legation in Peking, has stated:—“Whether China can completely abolish the good she seeks, without government control of opium, both native-grown and imported, is somewhat doubtful,” an opinion which gains my deep admiration for his wisdom and far-sightedness and merits our sincere thanks for his warm sympathy in our endeavours. What, however, is to be apprehended is that Chinese merchants importing opium may claim that such a step will be contrary to former treaties and be disadvantageous to their trade and so oppose it, thereby preventing China from putting into effect a proper control over opium and the spread of the opium prohibition throughout the country. Thus not only will it not agree with the sincere intentions first expressed by the British Government to give every assistance to China but also be a hindrance to the movement initiated by the American Government; nor will it enable the various countries represented in this Conference to show their unanimity in assisting this Conference to solve the questions before it. This is a matter to be regretted, indeed, and it is my earnest hope that this Conference will thoroughly go into this matter during its deliberations.

It was at first intended to limit the abolition of opium in the Empire to ten years, but the various provinces have been able so to reduce the cultivation of the poppy that it would seem that this cultivation may be entirely stopped within the next couple of years. Moreover the sale of prepared opium has also been rapidly reduced to over one-half, so that we may certainly be able entirely to stop the sale and consumption of the native-grown opium within the prescribed limit of ten years. With the complete stoppage of our native-grown opium it would follow that the importation of the foreign drug will also stop as a natural sequence. Such being the case the people of my country will have reason to congratulate themselves on what has gone before and this we will owe to the assistance given by the British Government and to the labours of the American Government in initiating the movement which brought about this Conference. On the other hand the attempts of the Government to suppress opium are hampered by existing treaties. Should a way be found by which such clauses in the treaties that restrict the freedom of my Government in its work of abolishing the consumption of the drug in the Empire may be got over, so that we may succeed in accomplishing our great and important task—fortunate indeed will it be for our Government and the people of this Empire. It is my earnest hope that this Conference will use its best endeavours to thresh out this question.

On the whole, since the main object of this Conference will be to consider the question of putting a stop to the consumption of opium, fortunate indeed will it be for the whole world if by the labours of the Conference a way be found to shorten the limit and bring about the abolition of opium at an early date. I do not think that national interests and division of races will be brought forward and produce difficulties between our countries, thereby hampering the work of opium abolition.

What is the meaning of the phrase “to seek for gain and yet fear to overcome difficulties”? The honourable gentlemen who are present today as members of the Conference have all been selected by their respective Governments for their benevolence, philanthropy and fame. Since such is the case, I am certain that no one amongst this distinguished assembly will act contrary to the benevolent and enlightened objects which have brought them together here. I will therefore be the first to declare to this Conference that the Government and people of my country are determined to succeed in their object and will not by any means turn aside from accomplishing the task before them.

As to the methods to be employed in accomplishing this end, the main idea will be to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy, the sale of the drug and the consumption thereof. It is only to be apprehended that in putting into effect the law for this prohibition it may conflict with certain clauses of the treaties. It is my hope that this Conference will carefully investigate the matter beforehand so that there may be no misunderstandings in the future. In this my speech I do not know whether I have been successful in gaining the approval of the honourable gentlemen of this distinguished assembly, but I am ready to receive such suggestions as may be instructive to me from this honourable assembly, whereby I shall indeed be fortunate. Therefore, I now declare this Conference open.

Immediately after the Viceroy's speech had been read, Mr. Ratard, Consul-General and Senior Commissioner for France rose, and addressing the Viceroy in French, preferred a request that French should be the official language of the Commission. He referred to the Viceroy's order that the French tongue should be the official medium of diplomatic intercourse, and asked that, if not the language of the Commission, it should be placed on an equality with English in its deliberations.

Mr. Kleimow, Consul-General for Russia, stated that this proposal had his hearty support. When the matter was explained to the Viceroy he appeared to be unwilling to decide such a knotty question off-hand, but at once rose and left the room. He supervised personally the alterations in his manuscript in the Chinese Reception Office, and then returned to his carriage and drove away. As he was leaving, the applause that greeted the election of Bishop Brent to the position of Chairman of the Commission could be heard.

Immediately the Viceroy left the Commission held its first session in camera. After the election of Bishop Brent as Chairman, Mr. F. W. Carey, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, was appointed Secretary and Mr. Leon de Gidter, Assistant Secretary of the Commission.

It is understood that the question of making the deliberations bilingual will be decided by a sub-committee. After the transaction of formal business the Commission adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day. In the evening the delegates and the Consular Body were entertained to dinner by the Chinese Officials, but the Viceroy was unable to be present. This evening a dinner will be given to the Commission by the American delegates, also in the Palace Hotel.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 5th instant, Messrs. Phiroosha B. Petit & Co. write:—

Our last report was dated the 22nd ult. The Chinese New Year holidays have intervened during the interval, but they were not protracted beyond anticipations. Native dealers have early resumed business; their “compliment” purchases, following traditional custom, have been made rather early in the New Year; in fact, sales were reported even on the very first day of the new calendar which betokens the avidity with which Chinese dealers appear to have entered the market. Demand being strong, there was ready willingness on the part of importers to meet inquiries both for “spot” cargo and to arrive. The settlements effected run into a fairly large number of bales in the aggregate, and point to the belief that purchases were not made solely on the ground of “complimentary” orders, but also because of hopeful anticipations of demand originating from the consuming districts in the immediate future. Present circumstances encourage expectations that orders will be coming in freely from the country when it is considered that stocks are very low and the absorbing power of consumers maintained up to the normal.

Japanese spinners continue to keep a watchful eye on the China market. Osaka papers observe that when the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association agreed in December to allow spinning mills to resume the operation of 27 per cent of their spindles, on condition that they contributed towards the yarn export encouragement fund, silver was low, but it has now much improved. This, combined with a decrease of stock on the China market, has resulted in a fairly good business in yarn for export. In the meantime the cotton-spinning business generally has emerged from the difficult position in which it was placed and the demand for raw cotton has increased, quotations advancing by 1/2. In Japan the stock of raw cotton has increased to about 302,000 bales, while the stock of yarn on the market is considered small. In these circumstances the spinners deem it expedient to increase the output of yarn to meet requirements after April next. The Kanaguchi and the Settsu Spinning Companies have been the first to put their spindles in operation, with the consent of the guild, and other companies have followed. Up to a fortnight ago the total number of spindles resuming operation was estimated at 20,000.

No. 20s.—A good business was reported at an advance of 1/4 per bale.

No. 16s.—Only one thread fetched very high rate.

No. 12s.—In moderate request at an advance of 1/4 per bale.

No. 10s.—In good inquiry. Prices show an improvement of 1/4 to 1/2 per bale.

No. 8s.—Nothing doing.

No. 6s.—In small request.

Market closes firm.

Sales.—50 bales of No. 6s., 3,875 of No. 10s., 1,150 bales of No. 12s., 10 bales of No. 16s., and 7,600 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 8,085 bales.

Arrivals.—Per steamers Devanka, Lightning, Myork Maru, Namang and Britannia, of about 3,500 bales.

Unshut Stocks.—About 16,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 15,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T. T. at Rs. 132 1/2 per cent.

Demand “Sh. 133

London T. T. “Sh. 134 1/2

Demand “Sh. 135 1/2

Shanghai “Sh. 136 1/2

Silver “Sh. 24 1/2 per oz.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

There has been somewhat more activity in the market, and a slight general improvement, the principal feature being the sharp rise in China Sugars.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks have reacted to \$89; at which rate sales have been effected. The London quotation is unchanged.

Marine Insurance.—There are further sellers of Canions at \$190. Unions have been dealt in at \$83 closing with further buyers. Yangtzes have improved to \$187 after sales in the North at the rate.

Fire Insurance.—Sales of China Fires have been effected at \$106. Hongkong Fires continue steady at \$30.

Shipping.—China and Manilla are weaker and offering at \$2. A slight decline in Dongfuses has taken place but they are inquired for at \$34. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are firmer with buyers at

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, to SATURDAY, the 20th instant, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [147]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

TUESDAY,

the 9th February, 1909, at 11 A.M., at the Police Compound, Central Police Station,

SUNDRY CONDEMNED, OBSOLETE, and CONFISCATED STORES.

ALSO
A Quantity of ARMS and AMMUNITIONS

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [145]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"CONSTANTIA"

Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [146]

the slightly increased rate of \$30. Shell reports remain unchanged. Star Feeries, old and new, have buyers at quotations.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been in good demand and have been sold at rising rates up to \$130. Perak Sugars are wanted in the North at \$130.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are obtainable at the slightly improved rate of \$14. Ruhs have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$84.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Whampoa Docks, after sales at \$92 during the early part of the week, are on offer at the close at \$91. Kowloon Wharfs have been sold at \$45, closing with further buyers. Shanghai Docks are firmer and buyers prevail in the North at \$177.

Hongkong Wharfs are offering at \$155, after sales at \$154.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands are in demand at \$102. There are buyers of Hongkong Lands at \$90, but sellers are not forthcoming. Humphreys Estates have declined to \$9, at which rate they are inquired for.

Kowloon Lands are offering at \$13. According to the report for the year ending the 31st December, 1908, just issued to shareholders, the profit and loss account, including the sum of \$553.66 brought forward from last accounts after wiping off all charges and expenses, amount to \$9,289.90. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 1/4 per share to shareholders and after payment of directors' and auditors' fees, there will be a balance of \$278.90 to be carried forward to new profit and loss account. Shanghai Lands are on offer at \$12.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are weaker with sellers at \$18. Hongkong Cottons are unchanged at \$9.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos continue in demand at \$11. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$9. China Providents are a shade easier, and sales have been effected at \$9, at which rate there are no further inquiries. A further rise in Langkats has taken place and buyers rule Northern at \$18.80.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/9 3/16 on demand. The T/T. rate on Shanghai is 74 1/2.

Dividends Payable.—Humphreys' Estates—dividend of 60 cents per share for 1908, payable on the 6th February. China Providents—dividend of 80 cents per share for 1908 payable on the 6th Feb. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats—final dividend of \$ 1/4 per share for 1908, payable on the 9th February.

Kowloon lands—dividend of \$ 1/4 per share for 1908, payable on the 9th February. Lau Kung Mow—dividend of \$ 1/4 per share for 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 12th February.

Whampoa Docks—final of \$4 per share for 1908, payable on the 22nd February, Shanghai Lands—final of \$11.3 and bonus of \$1.2 per share for 1908. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—dividend and bonus of £2.15 per share for 1908.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stock Brokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

January Settlement 29th Jan.

February " 26th Feb.

March " 30th March.

April " 30th April.

May " 31st May.

June " 30th June.

Public Companies.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, 8, George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, TO-MORROW, 6th February, 1909, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1908, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st February, until SATURDAY, the 6th February, 1909, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [139]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-FIFTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Massions, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th January to the 9th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1909. [99]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, to TUESDAY, the 9th February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd.

Agents for The Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1909. [122]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1908.

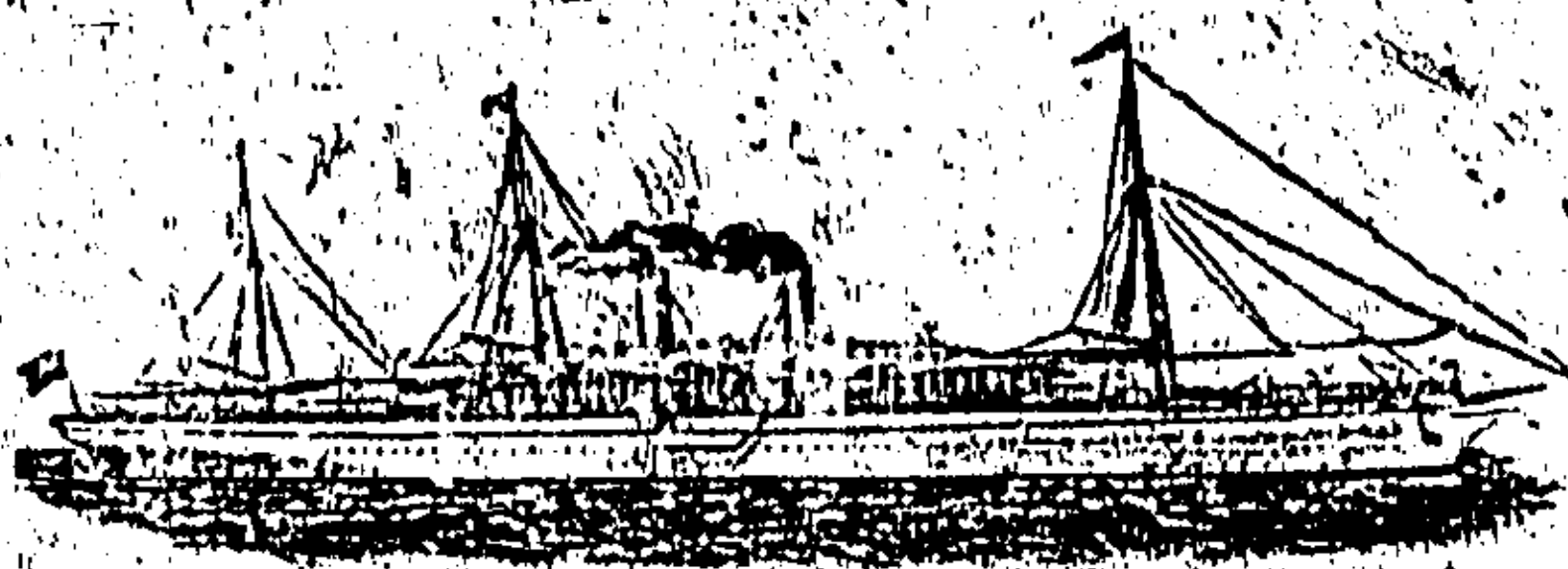
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THO. L. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1909. [123]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific to the "Empress Line". Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Date, Destination, and Agent. Includes ships like EMPRESS OF CHINA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, etc.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.) For Steamship On SHANGHAI, PENANG & CALUTTA. SUNDAY, 6th Feb. Noon. SUNDAY, 8th Feb. 4 P.M. SUNDAY, 14th Feb. Noon. SUNDAY, 16th Feb. 4 P.M. SUNDAY, 22nd Feb. Noon. SUNDAY, 24th Feb. 4 P.M. SUNDAY, 30th Feb. Noon. SUNDAY, 1st Mar. 4 P.M.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION: For STEAMERS: TO SAIL. SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO... "HANYANG" 7th Feb. Daylight. PAKHOI & HAIPHONG... "SINGAN" 8th Feb. 4 P.M. MANILA... "TIAN" 9th Feb. 10 A.M. MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL... "TAMING" 9th Feb. 3 P.M. MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL... "TAIYUAN" 10th Feb. 4 P.M. MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL... "OHANGSHA" 8th April.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 5 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Includes ships like RUBI, ZAFIRO.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEK, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DEVANHA."

Captain W. Hayward, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 6th February, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Morea", 11,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Caledonia", due in London on 19th March, 1909.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Table with 4 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, Sailing Date. Includes ships like Sverdrup, Gymeric, Kymmeric, Inveric.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers. PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA. (CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL). Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS.

THE Steamship "AMIRAL DUPERRE."

Captain Martin, will be despatched on or about the 27th inst. for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above. S.S. "AMIRAL HAMELIN", Captain Debonnaire, will leave this port on or about the 20th March. For further particulars apply to the Agent—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4. Meals.....\$1.55 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD. SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD. No. 2, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 1st Feb. 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship "HEADLEY," will be despatched for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1909. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 15th January, 1909.

FOR MARSELLIES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

THE Steamship "MONTGOMERYSHIRE"

will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd inst. For Freight etc., apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SURUGA".....About 23rd February.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 28th January, 1909.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free. Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Intimations.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY

Available for PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps. 4,000 for \$3.00. 3,000 for 2.00. 2,000 for 1.50. 1,000 for 1.00. 500 for .50. 250 for .25. 100 for .10. 50 for .05. 25 for .025. 10 for .01. 5 for .005. 2 for .0025. 1 for .001.

All Chinese Stamps. 4,000 for \$4.50. 3,000 for 3.50. 2,000 for 2.50. 1,000 for 1.50. 500 for 1.00. 250 for .50. 100 for .25. 50 for .10. 25 for .05. 10 for .025. 5 for .01. 2 for .005. 1 for .0025.

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES, RAPHAEL LUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND RELIEF SCRAPES, MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, &c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited. GRACA & Co., No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

O. C. MOOSA.

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARVES, MOTOR VEILS

IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVELINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed. Hongkong, 24th September, 1904.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 4th January, 200 cts. per 5 Mus.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa. 18. Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk. 18. Roast—Shlu. 18. Breast—Ngau Lam. 13. Soup, Tong Yuk. 15. Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa. 18. Sirloin—Ngau Lau. 28. Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chong. 25. Bullock's Brains—Know. 10. Tongue fresh—Ngau Li. 50. Corned—Ham Ngau Li. 58. Head—Ngau Tau. 80. Heart—Ngau Sum. 12. Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin. 18. Feet—Ngau Kook. 7. Kidneys—Ngau Yiu. 10. Tail—Ngau Mei. 12. Liver—Ngau Cop. 17. Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To. 7. Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai. 10.00. Mutton Chop—Yeung Pal Kwat. 22. Leg—Yeung Pei. 22. Shoulder—Yeung Shau. 22. Pig's Chittlings—Chi chong. 22. Brains—Chi Kow. 12. Feet—Chi Kook. 12. Fry—Chi Chak. 35. Head—Chi Tau. 15. Heart—Chi Sum. 8. Kidneys—Chi Yiu. 7. Liver—Chi Kon. 24. Pork Chop—Chi Pal Kwat. 18. Corned—Ham Chau Yuk. 12. Leg—Chu Pei. 23. Fat or Lard—Chu Yan. 17. Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau. 50. Keok. 50. Heart—Yeung Sum. 6. Kidneys—Yeung Yiu. 6. Liver—Yeung Con. 22. Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai. 22. Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau. 24. Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau. 24. Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk. 20. Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong. 20.

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau. 30. Apple, (California)—Kam San Ping. 30. (Cheloo)—Tin Chun Ping. 30. Small—Hoi Tong. 10. Oustard—Fan Lai Chai. 10. Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng. 5. (brides), Macao—Sang Hong Chiu. 5. Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut. 10. Carambola—Yeung Tou. 10. Cocconuts—Yeh Tze. 10. Grapes—Sin Tai Tsai. 10. Lemons, China—Ning Moong. 7. Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong. 5. Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con. 25. Fresh, Lai Chi. 10. Limes, (Sai Gon)—Sai Kung Ning. 6. Moong. 6. Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong. 10. Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong. 10. Mangosteens, San Chuk Tze per 100. 22.00. Oranges, Tim Chang. 12. Small—Tai Kai. 10. Mandarin—Yim Koi. 8. Olives—Pak Lam. 8. Passion Fruit. 10. Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li. 10. (Canton), Cooking—Sighi. 14. (Shanghai)—Sheng Hoi Li. 18. Peanuts—Fa Sang. 10. Persimmons, Large—Hung Chai. 10. Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Yuen. 8. 2nd quality—Chung Tang. 10. Paw-law. 10. Platanos—Tai Chai. 10. Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai. 10. Pomegranates—Chim Lo Yau. 25. Walnuts, Hop Tou. 12. Green—Sang Hop Tou. 10. Shanghai Lo Kwat. 10.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ah. 6. Chi Chai. 6. Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin. 8. Pin Tau. 8. Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi. 2. Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai. 2. Beans, Long—Tao Kok. 2. Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau. 2. Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker. 4. Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker. 4. Brassica—Pak Choi. 4. Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shui. 3. Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy. 3. Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau. 10. Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi. 6. Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun. 10. Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi. 15. Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheng Yeh. 10. Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi. 8. Carrots—Kam Shun. 6. Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy. 4. Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi. 4. Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi. 4. Chillies, Dried—Con Lai Chiu. 35. Red—Hung Fa. 10. Green—Cheng Lat Chiu. 10. Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Lin. 8. Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa. 3. Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa. 12. Garlic—Suen Tai. 8. Ginger, young—Sun Tze Keung. 10. old—Lo Kung. 10. Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lih Kan. 15. Indian Corn—Suk Mai. 10. Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi. 10. Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai. 6. Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai. 6. Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho. 8. Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau. 8. Green—Sang Chung. 4. Shal—Sheng Hoi Chang Tau. 6. Japan—Yat Poon. 10. Okroes—Mo Ker. 8. Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai. 15. Gradus Pea. 8. Green Peas—Cheng Tau. 10. Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu. 3. Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Shu. 4. Tsai. 4. Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai. 4. American—Fa Ki. 6. Foochow—Pak Chau Shu Tsai. 3. Macao—Oh Moon. 10. Pumpkin—Tong Kwa. 8. Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai. 3. Rhubarb. 8. Shalots—Con Chung Tau. 8. Spinach (Chinese)—Paw Choi. 4. Spinach—Yin Choi. 4. Tomatoes—Fan Ker. 6. Taro—Wa Tau. 4. Turnips, Pan-ti (Long)—Low Pak. 2. English—Yeung Low Pak. 2. Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa. 10. Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi. 8. Phe—Fa Paw Pong. 8. Phe—Fan Yu. 18. Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong. 22. Pomfret, White—Hak Chong. 22. Prawns—Ming Ha. 60. Ray—Fai Fa Sh. 9. Rock Fish—Sek Kae Kung. 15. Roach—Gau Yu. 31. Salmon, (Grown), fresh water—Ma Tau. 24.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai. 32. Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai. 32. Ducks—Ap. 19. Doves—Pan Kau. 19. Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai. 20. Fowls, Canton—Kai. 34. Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai. 20. Geese—Nga. 20. Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye. 20. Musk Deer—Wong Keng. 45.00. Hare—To Chai. 70. Partridge—Che Khoo. 60. Pheasant—Shan Kai. 18.00. Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup. 37. Hothow—Hothow Pak Kup. 34. Quail—Um Chun. 27. Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk. 25. Snipe—Sa Chai. 25. Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung. 60. Hen. 10. Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sal-chai. 30.00. Teal, Shanghai, Sal-chai. 55. Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sai. 55.00. Ap. 51.00.

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu. 10. Bream—Bin Yu. 15. Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu. 16. Carp—Li Yu. 20. Catfish—Chik Yu. 12. Codfish—Mon Yu. 11. Crab—Hal. 18. Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu. 14. Dab—Sa Mang Yu. 15. Dace—Wong Mei Lun. 11. Dog Fish—Thi Tu Sa. 9. Eels, Congor—Hal Man Yu. 16. Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu. 16. Yellow—Wong Sin. 28. Frog—Tien Kai. 31. Garoupa—Sek Pan. 32. Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu. 12. Herings—Tso Pak. 20. Halibut—Cheng Kwan Yu. 28. Labrus—Wong Fa Yu. 18. Loach—Wo Yu. 22. Lobsters—Lung Ha. 18. Mackerel—Chi Yu. 18. Monk Fish—Mon Yu. 24. Mullus—Chai Yu. 22. Oysters—Sang Hoo. 20. Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu. 16. Perch—Tat Loo. 15. Pike—Fa Paw Pong. 8. Placat—Fan Yu. 18. Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong. 22. Pomfret, White—Hak Chong. 22. Prawns—Ming Ha. 60. Ray—Fai Fa Sh. 9. Rock Fish—Sek Kae Kung. 15. Roach—Gau Yu. 31. Salmon, (Grown), fresh water—Ma Tau. 24.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 1/2
Do. demand	1/9 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Do. demand	4 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	4 1/2
India—Bank T.T.	13 1/2
Do. demand	13 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	13 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Do. demand	7 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	16 1/2
Do. demand	16 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	16 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/9 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	1/9 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	1/9 1/2
4 months' sight do.	4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.	2 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2 1/2
Bar Silver	24
Bank of England rate	5 1/2
Sovereign	11 1/2

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

American (Nippon Maru) 6th inst.	
Indian (Lansing) 8th inst.	
German (Prinzess Alice) 12th inst.	
American (China) 14th inst.	
Canadian (Montague) 14th inst.	
Canadian (Empress of India) 17th inst.	

The Glen Line s.s. *Glenry* left Singapore to-day, and may be expected to arrive here on 11th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Manila* left Manila yesterday at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on 7th inst., at daylight.

The T. K. K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* sailed from Manila yesterday, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on 6th inst., between 8 and 10 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figs, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 5th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has risen quickly in Japan, the depression having moved away over the Pacific.

An anticyclonic area remains over the Yangtze Valley and pressure has increased slightly to moderately over S. China and the stations around the China Sea.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 2.

Shipping.

Arrivals.	
Kwaiyang, Br. s.s., 1,044, M. Dawson, 4th Feb.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 31st Jan. Gen.—B. & S.	
Yathling, Br. s.s., 1,474, M. Courtney 4th Feb.—Canton 4th Feb. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,655, A. Dixon, 5th Feb.—San Francisco 31st Jan.—and Manila and Feb. Mails Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.	
Davao, Br. s.s., 4,785, Wm. Hayward, R.N.R., 5th Feb.—Singapore and Feb. Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,115, W. Baddelov, 5th Feb.—Shanghai and Swatow 4th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.	
Haiphong, Br. s.s., 1,356, S. Wilde, 5th Feb.—Canton 4th Feb. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kwaiyang, Br. s.s., 1,228, Stott, 5th Feb.—Canton 4th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.	
Fookiang, Br. s.s., 1,057, F. A. Mitchell, 5th Feb.—Mojito 31st Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kowloon, Gen. s.s., 1,874, A. Engh, 5th Feb.—Chinkiang 30th Jan. Rice and Gen.—H. A. L.	
Josaki Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 5th Feb.—Mojito 30th Jan. Coal—Ataka & Co.	
Constantia, Ger. s.s., 2,000, Habel, 4th Feb.—Hamburg 3rd Dec. 1908, and Manila 1st Feb. Gen.—H. A. L.	
Cape Corro, Br. s.s., C. McLeod, 4th Feb.—Newcastle (N.S.W.) 14th Jan. Coal—D & C. Co., Ltd.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kowloon, for Canton.
Daiya Maru, for Wakamatsu.
Lightning, for Singapore.
Shantung, for Bangkok.
Hatchin, for Swatow.
Tarong, for Yaw.
Amoy, for Hainan.
Longsight, for Manila.
Constantia, for Shanghai.
Hongkong, for Shanghai.
Shantung, for Bangkok.
Devanha, for Bombay.

Departures.
 Feb. 5.
Britannia, for Shanghai.
Maria, for Port Valaita.
Drufar, for Chinkiang.
Bemipolo, for Manila.
Stella, for Singapore.
Fukura Maru, for Moll.
Shanghai, for Canton.
Kowloon, for Canton.
Lightning, for Calcutta.
Longsight, for Manila.
Hongkong, for Halphong.
Shantung, for Bang'ok.
Tarong, for Yaw.
Hongkong, for Shanghai.
Shanghai, for Shanghai.
Daiya Maru, for Wakamatsu.
Hatchin, for Coast Ports.
Luchow, for Canton.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$4,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £2 for first half year @ 2 1/2% 1/5% = \$1.943	5 1/2 %	\$89 1/2 sellers London £86
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$4,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$337,757 \$111,990 \$125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 307,747 Tls. 118,277	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$190 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000 \$300,478 \$120,695 \$737,649 \$1,000,000 \$199,033 \$85,157	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/ for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$300,478 \$120,695 \$737,649 \$1,000,000 \$199,033 \$85,157	\$2,506,011	Final of 5/5 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of 5/3 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$180 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$199,033 \$85,157	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus 3/3 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$187 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$199,033 \$85,157	\$372,432	\$6 and bonus 2/2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$106
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$199,033 \$85,157	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$330
SHIPPING.								
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$9,000,000 \$204,638 \$90,007 \$250,000 \$307,747 \$107,555	\$2,085	\$1 for 1906		\$ 3 sellers
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$107,555	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.3.1908	7 1/2 %	\$13 1/2 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$3,000,000 \$615,555	\$17,755	\$1 1/2 for first half year ending 30.6.08	8 1/2 %	\$29 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$10,000,000 \$2,400,000	£13,755	£6 1/2 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 = \$3.154	5 1/2 %	\$37 \$17
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000							
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 80,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$20,000,000 \$4,000,000	£6,817	Second interim of 1/2 for a/c 1908	6 %	Tls. 52 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000,000 \$47,321	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 1/2 %	\$23 1/2 buyers
Taka, Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 30	Tls. 30	Tls. 8,000 Tls. 42,479 Tls. 7,000 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 12,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	\$20,000,000 \$50,848	Dr. \$279,177	\$8 for year ending 31.12.08		\$127 1/2 buyers
Larson Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	100	100	\$7,000,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$135,133	\$3 1/2 for year ending 31.12.08		Tls. 100 buyers
Perak Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	100	100	\$7,000,000 \$100,000	Tls. 9,173			
MINING.								
Chinchee Mining and Milling Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 £14,289	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 %	Tls. 16 1/2 sellers
R. J. Australia Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$500,000 £4,871	Dr. £2,191			\$8 1/2 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000 \$55,601	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06		\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000,000 \$26,806 \$40,000 \$76,199 \$100,000	\$8,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$45 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$76,199 \$100,000	\$38,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,570,000 Tls. 697,357 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 175,000	Tls. 13,741	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 77 1/2 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,600,000 Tls. 175,000	Tls. 12,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	11 %	Tls. 155 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 5,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 102 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$15	\$15	\$450,000 Tls. 47,900	Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07		\$14 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$750,000 \$24,975	\$9,178	\$1.50 for 1906	7 %	\$90 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$24,975	\$14,639	Interim of 3/3 for account 1908	7 %	\$90 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	100	100	\$5,000,000 \$24,975	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	8 %	\$90 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$24,975	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	7,000	\$50	\$50	\$350,000 \$24,975	\$631	\$1 1/2 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$33 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,750,000 Tls. 174,000	Tls. 107,517	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 Tls. 174,000	\$ 968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 %	\$44 ex d. sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 47,900	Tls. 8,810	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$24,975	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 12,157	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.08 (8 %)		Tls. 76
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 12,157	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1906		Tls. 80 sellers
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 12,157	Tls. 10,663	Tls. 50 for 1906		Tls. 280 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$25,000	£648	100 p. shares of 1907 = \$1.037	10 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$25,000	Nil	11.20 for 1907	10 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$25,000	61,138	80 cents for year ended 28.2.06		\$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$25,000	\$3,593	80 cents for 1907	8 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$2 1/2	\$2 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$25,000	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$14 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$25,000	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$92 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$25,000	\$5,251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$25,000	\$8,957	\$1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$25,000	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$19
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$25,000	\$4,578	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$220 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$25,000	\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$25 1/2 sa. and b.
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making \$50 to date	5 1/2 %	Tls. 860 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$25,000	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$25,000	Nil	None	4 %	\$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$25,000	Nil	None		\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 121 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,492	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 122 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	£30	£30	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 58,122	Final of 7/6 making 53/6 for 1907		Tls. 437 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$25,000	Dr. \$56,612	None		\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000 \$25,000	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	\$5 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 Tls. 4,000	\$122	50 cents for 1907		\$13 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$25,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 7,000 ord. shares and \$10,800 on 100 p. shares for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sa. and s.
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$25,000	\$6,418	Interim of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1905	6 1/2 %	\$4
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000 \$25,000	\$3,05			

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£2 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 5
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company	\$1 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.	Tls. 60
Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 4
Lau Kung Mow Cotton S. and W. Co.	Tls. 4
Kowloon Land and Building Company	Tls. 4
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	Tls. 80

February 2nd

9th

16th

23rd

30th

Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th of February, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th of February, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of February, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELOHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1909.

S.S. "SALAZIE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Cordeau* and *Charente*, from Havre ex s.s. *Cordeau*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Cambray* and *Ville de Bordeaux*, in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their Goods and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 8th February, at 3 P.M. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th February, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 8th February, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAXONIA,"

Captain Hable, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BRITANNIA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be

The Admiralty announces the appointments of Sub-Lieutenants—A. E. P. Lyons, to the *King Alfred*, additional, to date Jan. 9, and for the *Vivace*, on recommissioning; P. W. G. Jones, to the *King Alfred*, additional, to date Jan. 9, and for the *Handy*, on recommissioning; J. H. Deplison, to the *King Alfred*, additional, to date Jan. 9, and for the *Ramses*, on recommissioning, all to take passage in the *Daedalus*; P. MacGregor, to the *King Alfred*; H. J. Hart, and F. Ratsey, to the *King Alfred*; and the *Janus*, both reappointed on recommissioning, undated.

Anglo-Portuguese School.

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES AT THE CLUB LUSITANO.

On the completion of the twenty-fifth year of its existence, the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School held its first annual distribution of prizes at the hall of the Club Lusitano, kindly lent for the occasion, last Saturday afternoon. With the assistance of friends the entrance and hall of the Club-house were very tastefully decorated, the national colours of Portugal and England predominating. The hall was crowded with an interested gathering of parents of the children and friends of the school. Among the thorough representative assembly were the Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzo, who presided, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal and Brazil, and Mrs. Leiria, Mr. F. Amos, Consul for Japan, and Mrs. Funatsu, Mrs. von Winkler, Mrs. Rozario, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. J. L. de S. Alves, president of the Club Lusitano, and Miss Alves, members of the General Committee of the Club and their wives, Rev. Father P. de Maria, P. Gabardi, Novas, and Watson, R. G. Naval Chaplain, Rev. Brothers Christian and Cornelius, St. Joseph's College, Mr. T. K. Deal, headmaster, Queen's College, Dr. G. D. Williams, Messrs. F. Gaudet, C. G. Corveth, J. M. E. Machado, and Mrs. and the Misses Loureiro.

Before the commencement of proceedings, little Laura Figueiredo presented Mrs. Leiria with an exquisite bouquet of flowers. The programme opened with the rendering of the march "Star and Stripes" by the excellent band of the Sociedade Philharmonica whose members kindly assisted to conduct the proceedings during the afternoon. "At the conclusion of the march,"

Mr. J. L. de S. Alves said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As president of the Club Lusitano it behoves me to welcome you here upon such an auspicious occasion. I have no desire to inflict myself on you with a long address, and will therefore proceed at once to fulfil that part of the agreeable duty allotted to me by calling upon my friend, Consul Leiria, to address this distinguished gathering.

Bishop Pozzo said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before my friend, Consul Leiria, addresses you, I wish to permit me to say a few words. I wish to express the great pleasure it has given me to come here and preside at a function so pleasing to us all in every respect. I thank the management of the school for the opportunity they have given me in being able to say how much I am obliged to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the interest you manifest in the efforts which are being directed to the endeavour to impart instruction to the youth of Hongkong. Invited by the headmaster, and assisted by the manager of the school, Very Rev. Father de Maria, I conducted an examination in Christian doctrine at the school. (Applause.) I am glad of this opportunity to state publicly that in the knowledge of the Christian doctrine, I have found the school as efficiently taught as it has been in the subjects prescribed under the Grant-in-Aid Code, as to which Mr. Wolfe will be able to speak with better authority than I can. So satisfied am I with the results of the examination that I am offering a little of the Christian doctrine to-day, which I will ask the headmaster to award to the girl who is best in that subject in the school. With the names of the other prominent speakers before us, I have no desire to detain you any longer as I feel certain all of us are most anxious to listen to what must surely be very interesting addresses. (Applause.)

Consul Leiria said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I appear before you this afternoon in an entirely novel rôle; for it is not often that a Consular official combines with his duties those of a private citizen, as I have been asked to do for the occasion to-day. The modern conception of the occupier of a Consular incumbency, however, is not only that of the representative of his country in that to which he is accredited, but also that of a commercial agent, an intelligence, and, in short, that of a Jack-of-all-trades, under which latter denomination that also, I suppose, of a school-master. Not that I suppose, as it is believed, a Consul possesses the omniscience of the gods, but like most people with whom Nature has been bountiful in her disposition of the gift of vanity. Consuls, I imagine, with the sad deficiency of a sense of modesty, arrogate to themselves a certain prominence in public functions to which they may not justly have a claim. My want of modesty, I suppose, is responsible for the eagerness with which I seized upon the occasion to appear in my present rôle, when I was approached to present to you the first public annual report of the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School. That report, which furnishes interesting reading, from an educational point of view, is submitted by the headmaster of the school, Mr. D. A. Corveth. With your permission I have pleasure in reading it.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Started in 1884 by the late Mr. Claudio J. da Silva, with Mrs. Silva as assistant, the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese school enrolled three years ago on the inaugural day twenty-five pupils. After carrying on the school, which was designed primarily for children of Portuguese parents, for a few years, Mrs. Silva, wife of the founder, died. Whereupon Mr. Silva left the Colony and the school passed under new management in 1889 with 30 pupils on the roll. By this time application had been made for the school to be recognised as one of the Grant schools under Government supervision and has continued to remain so since then. In 1903 Miss M. N. Noronha, who was at the time principal assistant of the school, succeeded as headmistress when, in turn, handed it over to her sister, Mrs. D. A. Corveth, who remains in that capacity assisted by Miss C. M. Lopes as teacher of the infant school. From 27 pupils in 1902 the enrolment gradually increased until it reached 78 in 1908 and stands at 85, the maximum number which the available floor space of the school is capable of accommodating. Later applications for admission have had reluctantly to be refused. The number of school days in 1908 was 234 and the average attendance 61.71. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the Government Grant-in-Aid Code, the classes range from the first to the fifth standard inclusive. English is the medium of instruction. In the infant school, however, the pupils attending which enter with knowledge of no other language excepting Portuguese, the latter is used as the medium until a more advanced course is reached. In 1908, 72 pupils were presented for the Inspector of Schools' annual examination and the school was again returned as "thoroughly efficient." It is satisfactory to note that the highest standard, viz., Class V, 66% of marks was obtained in a subject of such commercial value as arithmetic. That class also was reported "very good" in colloquial English. While reviewing the notes which have formed the subject of comment by the Inspector, it has to be

noted that the very limited accommodation militates against the possibility of a better exercise of discipline, so essential and eminently desirable in every school organisation. Having regard, however, to the smallness of the fees charged to the scholars, the cost of house rent in a suitable location for the school is comparatively prohibitive to the management, and having to resort to higher school fees, which in the majority of cases will be beyond the means of parents to pay. Another much felt want is the absence of a small yard for playground for the children. A half-term was presented by this school for the Hygiene School Competition held by Government in December, 1908. This school was bracketed first in the aggregate percentage of marks, but owing to the absence of the full complement of competitors the school was not awarded the Shield. Maria Remedios' paper was awarded 75.7 per cent of marks; it was listed first by the examiner, Dr. William Pearce, in the half term presented by the school. Acknowledgments are due from the management and staff of the school to the following donors to the Prize Fund.—Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzo, special prize for Christian doctrine; Mrs. J. J. Leiria special prize for hygiene; Committee Club Lusitano, Messrs. Noronha & Co., L. Noronha, J. M. E. Machado, C. G. Corveth, Ho Wing, Ho Fook, Chao Lee Chee, J. M. de Castro, Basto, Graça & Carvalho, Sequeira, A. J. M. Gomes, H. J. M. de Carvalho, Julio A. Carvalho, C. F. Carvalho, E. J. de Figueiredo, F. P. de V. Soares, F. Montalto de Jesus, M. E. da Silva, J. M. Noronha, E. L. Noronha, D. A. Corveth, A. E. Silva, J. M. Placido da Silva, and friends who desire to remain anonymous.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS' REPORT.

The Inspector of Schools' report is as follows:—Staff.—Mrs. Corveth and one assistant. Discipline and organisation.—Discipline good, on the whole, but the noise in the lower classes referred to last year has not been put a stop to yet.

Organisation.—Very good. Sanitation.—Satisfactory. The premises are rather small for the number of pupils 72 in all.

Apparatus.—Very satisfactory. Floor space.—Sufficient for 86 pupils. English.—Reading.—Good in the lower and very good in the upper classes. In some of the lower forms the pupils read too fast and clip their words.

Composition.—Good.—Very good in Class V. More attention should be paid to punctuation. In Class V some of the letters begin and end very abruptly.

Colloquial.—Very fair in I and II, good in III and IV, very good in Class V. The general intelligence was also of a high order.

Grammar.—Good throughout. Dictation.—Good.

Geography.—Good, except Hongkong in Class II. Class III very good.

Arithmetic.—Very good throughout the whole school. Class V obtained 66% of marks.

History.—Class IV good. Class V very good. Infant school.—Satisfactory.

Network.—Good. Grant.—I recommend the full grant of 35/-.

The school is again "thoroughly efficient."

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

Continuing, Consul Leiria said:—Ladies and gentlemen, as you have heard, the two reports that the headmaster and the Inspector of Schools present a satisfactory record of another year of useful work and continued progress amongst the little children attending the Anglo-Portuguese School. It is a happy coincidence that, on the 25th year of its existence, the year of its Silver Jubilee, the school should make (if the term is not inapplicable) its public debut in such an auspicious manner. I allude, firstly, to the fact that for two years in succession the Inspector of Schools, who I am glad to see, has done the school in particular, and the community in general, the honour of associating its functions with the presence this afternoon, has returned the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School as "thoroughly efficient." Secondly, that the school has attained to the distinction of being bracketed first in the Hygiene School Competition instituted by a former Governor of Hongkong; that in that competition, conducted by an independent officer of Government, Miss Maria Remedios headed the list in her team with 75.7 per cent of marks, being followed by Miss Adelaide Remedios and Miss Lillia Rodrigues with 50 and 40 marks, respectively, out of a maximum of 100. These prizes have been received for presentation to these young ladies to-day. And, lastly, I congratulate the school upon the interest which is evidenced in the excellent work it is performing by the large and distinguished gathering of parents and friends of the pupils whom I see gathered here to-day in a desire to further the laudable cause of the promotion of education amongst the young. I have just made allusion to the celebration of the School's Silver Jubilee. That takes me, to a brief retrospect of the history of this school. The occasion is not inappropriate for a short retrospective sketch of the little institution founded by a Portuguese gentleman, with its first scholars three Portuguese children, continued after his death by a Portuguese lady, and since conducted and managed by another Portuguese lady with an assistant. The late Mr. Claudio J. da Silva, who graduated in the Portuguese University of Coimbra, conceived the idea in 1884 of starting a school, wherein the Portuguese and English languages should be taught the children simultaneously. He commenced with three pupils, the roll attaining the maximum number at sixty. The programme never aimed at higher instruction than that which is described as that obtaining in the English grammar schools. Like most institutions, the school has had its vicissitudes, and upon the departure of Mr. Silva from the Colony in 1889 the attendance fell off to 30, the school having then been taken under the wings, so to speak, of the paternal care of the Colonial Government and becoming eligible for the annual grants-in-aid. In 1902 it passed under the present administration and, with the fostering lease of life until last year, it registered the highest number of pupils, viz., 85, with an average attendance of 61.71. This is the highest number, admissible with the present limited accommodation. Applicants, I am informed, have had to be refused. One regrettable feature connected with the original object and scope of the school is the dropping out of the Portuguese language from the curriculum. It is just possible the evolution of the Code which regulates the "grant" system is responsible for the apparent difference to the Portuguese mother tongue, but of the latter languages, such as one of the branches of the Latin languages, that it cannot afford to be ignored. It is of a very material help to the acquisition of the English language whose commercial value is so universally recognised. It has been urged on behalf of the management of the school that it has small pretensions and does not aim at higher things than the equipping of the young children with that elementary knowledge of the English language, the Four Rules, and the rudiments of the other subjects of instruction provided for in the regulations. Once more he

of which this formed and continues to act as a sort of feeder. Moreover, when the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School can take its rank with the best schools of the Colony in a public examination, like the Hygiene competition initiated and conducted by the Government of the Colony, I think the time has arrived when the management may, with confidence, consider the enlargement of the scope of the school. During this month we have heard a great deal about the Governor's excellent scheme of a University for Hongkong. (Hear, hear.) When that project shall have materialised, we hope to see that undergraduates from the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School will matriculate in the future Hongkong University with which Sir Frederick's name will ever be gratefully identified by the younger generation of the Colony. My allusion to the Officials brings to mind the obligation which I am asked to express to Mr. Wolfe in honouring the public distribution of prizes of the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School this afternoon. (Applause.) The management did not fail to encourage to approach His Excellency the Governor to present the prizes, having regard to the fact that Sir Frederick can have but few moments to spare from the exigencies of his official duties, and also to the regrettable illness of Lady Lugard. In the absence of the Governor, the Inspector of Schools is appropriately the most fitting representative. For one so thoroughly sympathetic with the educational movement of the Colony, as our present Inspector of Schools to-day's ceremony, it is to be associated with to-day's ceremony, it is an honour which the Portuguese community fully appreciates, and for which I take great pleasure in thanking Mr. Wolfe. I am asked also to thank Your Lordship Bishop Pozzo, the Reverend Fathers, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your presence and for the lively interest in the school which it betokens. Before resuming my seat I am under orders by my wife to make a little announcement to the effect that Mrs. Leiria desires to mark the occasion by offering a prize to Miss Maria Remedios, the young lady who ranked first in the Hygiene competition. You have heard that that competition was instituted by a former Governor of Hongkong, and Mrs. Leiria will feel grateful to Mr. Wolfe if Miss Maria Remedios will step forward and receive at the hands of the Governor's representative the prize offered as a reward of her merit. I feel sure a few remarks from Mr. Wolfe upon the present occasion will be listened to with much pleasure by one and all here present. (Applause.)

HYGIENE PRIZES.

Maria Remedios, 1st, Prize presented by Madame Leiria.

Adelaide Remedios, 2nd, Prize presented by Mr. C. G. Corveth.

Lillia Rodrigues, 3rd, Prize presented by Mr. J. M. E. Machado.

MR. WOLFE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wolfe, who, on appearing on the stage, was received with loud applause, said he must thank all present, H.M.F.S.'s Consul in particular, for the very kind words which he had said about him in connection with his associating himself with that function. Consul Leiria had referred to the history of the school the first annual public distribution of which and the silver jubilee they were celebrating that day, and there was little for him, so far as he was connected with the school, to say in connection therewith. Explaining the meaning of the term "Anglo-Portuguese School," Mr. Wolfe said many would possibly be surprised to know that that was the only Portuguese institution, which could really be called a Portuguese institution in the Colony. There were other institutions such as the Italian Convent, St. Mary's, Kowloon, and Belisario Public School, but they were not solely Portuguese institutions. As Consul Leiria had said that school as at present constituted was a feeder for the higher schools; it had only five classes, and no upper school. It acted as a preparatory school for such higher schools as the Italian Convent. The result of the school examination, particularly of the hygiene competition, he had felt fully justified in returning the school as thoroughly efficient, and if they wanted any further proof of the high capabilities of the children attending that school they had only to remember a week or two ago that many of the pupils whose ages ranged from about seven to fifteen, most excellent English had performed. "The Geisha" on that very stage. (Loud applause.) He thought he could hardly pay too high a compliment to the school when he said that the children's education was excellent and every word of the Libretto had been understood. That was not only his own opinion, but that of friends also who had been delighted to attend the performances. As the school was at present constituted he could not see any reason why it should not develop into something larger. There were only five classes and with the continued growth of the Colony and the increasing population there was no reason why the classes should not also increase in number and the school grow without unfair competition; for by drawing pupils from other schools by unfair means was not allowed by the Government Code. Soon an extra school would be required and he hoped that the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese school would be the one that would take its place as the second largest school at which English is taught in the Colony. The reasons for the efficiency appeared to be due to the excellent organization and to the fact that it was worked on a sound basis. It was conducted strictly according to the regulations of the Government as business purposes. Yet at the same time, and that was a great thing in any school, if the conditions here to the regulations there was no need to fear that the school would not always be thoroughly efficient. The school had begun on sound lines; it was run on the soundest of lines and he did not see why it should not continue to progress on those lines. If they had a small efficient school; they had got the basis of a large school equally efficient. He accepted the explanation as satisfactory to the observation he had made as to the noise in the lower school. With increased accommodation he felt sure the noise would no longer exist. He was thoroughly satisfied with the discipline, and before closing he wished to remark on one point raised by Consul Leiria with regard to the teaching of the mother tongue. It was essentially a British school and therefore the Government insisted upon the scholars learning primarily that language which would be of most benefit to them in after life in this Colony, and that was, of course, the English language, which was the one used for business purposes. Yet so long as he temporarily occupied the office of Inspector of Schools he would use his best endeavours to allow all the time possible for the acquisition of the Portuguese language so long as it did not interfere with the compulsory subjects. (Applause.) In other schools in the Colony the Government insisted on other languages being taught and there was no reason why that school should not be encouraged in that respect so long as it did not interfere with the regulations. He would in no way hinder or discourage the scholars to acquire a knowledge of the Portuguese language, provided that the time allotted to it did not detract from the other subjects provided for in the regulations. Once more he

thanked them most heartily for the very kind words that had been said about him. (Loud Applause.)

The children rendered a pretty action song after the kindergarten method. The singing was harmonious and the dancings so charming that the audience repeatedly applauded. Consuelo Jesus, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. F. Montalto de Jesus, recited faultlessly "The Little Girl who would not say, 'Please.'" The tiny tot had only, learnt English but a few months, her enunciation was so clear and declamation perfect, that the sentiment of the little verse was feelingly appreciated by the charming little girl.

Mrs. Leiria then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. The next item on the programme was a selection from "The Country Girl" by the Sociedade Philharmonica, concluding which a pretty attired group of eight little girls sang the kindergarten song "Oh! Won't you buy a Doll?" to the accompaniment of Mr. Joze Rosario.

MR. WILDER'S SPEECH.

When Consul-General Wilder took his stand on the stage he received a great ovation and his speech, which was full of humour, and contained many personal anecdotal allusions was punctuated by frequent and prolonged applause. Consul-General Wilder, in addressing parents, said, among other things, that while we are strenuous in our obligations of children, there is a likelihood of forgetting their rights. A boy is a dynamo in energy; he may not ask him to suppress it but rather provide channels for its expression. In other words, to expect a wriggling boy to keep silence and quietness the moment he goes to bed is to be ignorant of what a seething mass of restlessness he is. He should be allowed for a season to thrash about as much as he pleases. To expect a young lad to keep immaculately clean and his clothes always to be as neat as his person, is as a rule, if parents will expect him to be patient, and properly, if we are asking too much, issues should be avoided, unless important, the matter should not be pressed. Much punishment of children is unnecessary, certainly impatient, angry treatment does more harm than good. This is merely a lazy trait of the irate parent; reason and an affectionate attitude require time on the part of parent, but the child responds as a rule. The habit of obedience should be inculcated in the very early years; but the child should be asked to obey only in important matters. He should be shown the reason why obedience is expected and if the parent is right, the matter should be settled then and there. I do not believe in obedience for obedience sake; in other words, because the parent wants the thing done is not sufficient for a child; it must present itself to him as a reasonable thing to be done. The minds of young children are a mystic delicate haze of fancies and logical maturity should step in with this realm with great caution. Imagination is the first faculty at work and it weaves the most marvellous fabric of delicate texture. When the child is playing with his train of war, the act is as graphic and vital to him as the playments of the father-dance-town. For the father to gather the tin train loaded with dreams into a corner with his foot is as vandal to the child as if some giant interrupting the occupation of the day, took the father by the neck at 6 o'clock and dragged him to his home. One who understands and loves child nature can be a little trouble get Johnny to bed with out shock and tears. 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Anglo-Portuguese School.

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES AT THE CLUB LUSITANO.

On the completion of the twenty-fifth year of its existence, the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School held its first annual distribution of prizes at the hall of the Club Lusitano, kindly lent for the occasion, last Saturday afternoon. With the assistance of friends the entrance and hall of the Club-house were very tastefully decorated, the national colours of Portugal and England predominating. The hall was crowded with an interested gathering of parents of the children and friends of the school. Among the thoroughly representative assembly were the Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzani, who presided, Mr. E. D. C. Wolff, Inspector of Schools, Mr. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal and Brazil, and Mrs. Leiria, Dr. Amos P. Wilder, U.S. Consul-General, Mr. P. Funatsu, Consul for Japan, and Mrs. Funatsu, Mrs. von Winkler, Mrs. Kozario, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. J. L. de A. Alves, president of the Club Lusitano, and Miss Alves, members of the General Committee of the Club and their wives, Rev. Fathers P. de Maria, Cabardi, Novai, and Watson, R.C. Naval Chaplain, Rev. Father, and Christian and Catholic, St. Joseph's College, Mr. T. D. Corley, headmaster, Queen's College, Dr. G. H. J. Fitzwilliams, Messrs. F. Gaudet, C.C. Corveth, J. M. E. Machado, and Mrs. and the Misses Loureiro.

Before the commencement of proceedings, little Laura Figueiredo presented Mrs. Leiria with an exquisite bouquet of flowers. The programme opened with the rendering of the march "Star and Stripes" by the excellent band of the Sociedade Philarmônica whose members kindly assisted to enliven the proceedings during the afternoon. At the conclusion of the march:

Mr. J. L. de A. Alves said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As president of the Club Lusitano it behoves me to welcome you here upon such an auspicious occasion. I have no desire to inflict myself on you with a long address, and will therefore proceed at once to fulfil that part of the agreeable duty allotted to me by calling upon my friend, Consul Leiria, to address this distinguished gathering.

Bishop Pozzani:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before my friend, Consul Leiria, addresses you, I wish to ask him to permit me to say a few words. I wish to express the great pleasure it has given me to come here and preside at a function so pleasing to us all in every respect. I thank the management of the school for the opportunity they have given me in being able to say how much I am obliged to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the interest you manifest in the efforts which are being directed in the endeavour to impart Christian education to the youth of Hongkong. Invited by the headmistress, and assisted by the management of the school, my friend, Father de Maria, conducted an examination in Christian doctrine at the school. (Applause.) I am glad of this opportunity to state publicly that in the knowledge of the Christian doctrine, I have found the school as efficiently taught as it has been in the subjects prescribed under the Grant-in-Aid Code, as to which Mr. Wolff will be able to speak with better authority than I can. So satisfied am I with the result of the examination that I am offering a little prize for Christian doctrine to-day, which I will award to the student to award to the girl who is best in that subject in the school. With the names of the other prominent speakers before us, I have no desire to detain you any longer as I feel certain all of us are most anxious to listen to what must surely be very interesting addresses.

Consul Leiria said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I appear before you this afternoon in an entirely novel rôle; for it is not often that a Consular official combines with the duties of a principal of a school as I have been called to do to-day. The modern conception of the Consular office, however, is not only that of the representative of his country in that to which he is accredited, but also that of a commercial agent, an intelligence, and, in short, that of a Jack-of-all-trades, under which latter denomination that also, I suppose, of a school-master. Not that I suppose, as it is believed, a Consul possesses the omniscience of the gods, but like most people with whom Nature has been bountiful in her disposition of the gifts of vanity, I imagine, with the self-sufficiency of the sense of modesty, arrogate to themselves a certain prominence in public functions to which they may not justly have a claim. My want of modesty, I suppose, is responsible for the eagerness with which I seized upon the occasion to appear in my present rôle, when I was approached to present to you the first public annual report of the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School. That report, which furnishes interesting reading from an educational point of view, is submitted by the headmistress of the school, Mrs. D. A. Cordeiro. With your permission I have pleasure in reading it.

HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Started in 1884 by the late Mr. Claudio J. da Silva, with Mrs. Silva as assistant, the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School enrolled three names on the inaugural day twenty-five years ago. After carrying on for a few years, the school was primarily for children of Portuguese parents, for a few years, Mrs. Silva, wife of the founder, died. Whereupon Mr. Silva left the Colony and the school passed under new management in 1889 with 30 pupils on the roll. By this time application had been made for the school to be recognised as one of the Grant schools under Government supervision and has continued to remain so since then. In 1902 Miss C. M. Noronha, who was at the time principal assistant of the school, succeeded as headmistress when, in turn, handed it over to her sister, Mrs. D. A. Cordeiro, who remains in the capacity assisted by Miss C. M. Lopes as teacher of the infant school. From 27 pupils in 1900 the enrolment gradually increased until it reached 78 in 1908 and stands at 85, the maximum number which the available floor space of the school is capable of accommodating. Later applications for admission have had reluctantly to be refused. The number of school days in 1908 was 214 and the average attendance 67.71. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the Government Grant-in-Aid Code; the classes range from the first to the 5th standard inclusive. English is the medium of instruction. In the infant school, however, the pupils attending which enter with knowledge of no other language excepting Portuguese, the latter is used as the medium until a more advanced course is reached. In 1908, 72 pupils were presented for the Inspector of Schools' annual examination and the school was again returned as "thoroughly efficient." The Inspector's report is attached. It is satisfactory that, in the school's highest standard, viz. Class V, 96% of marks was obtained as a result of such commercial value as arithmetic. That class also was reported "very good" in colloquial English. While reporting the above, which has formed the subject of comment by the Inspector, it has to be

noted that the very limited accommodation militates against the possibility of a better exercise of discipline so essential and eminently desirable in every school organisation. Having regard, however, to the smallness of the fees charged to the scholars, the cost of house rent in a suitable location for the school is comparatively prohibitive to the management with-out having to resort to higher school fees, which in the majority of cases will be beyond the means of parents to pay. Another much felt want is the absence of a small yard for playground for the children. A hall-tem was presented by this school for the Hygiene School Competition held by Government in December, 1908. This school was bracketed first in the aggregate percentage of marks, but owing to the absence of the full complement of competitors the school was not awarded the Shield. Maria Remedios' sister was awarded 75.7 per cent of marks; it was listed first by the examiner, Dr. William Pearce, in the half team presented by the school. Acknowledgments are due from the management and staff of the school to the following donors to the Prize Fund:—Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzani, special prize for Christian doctrine; Mrs. J. J. Leiria special prize for hygiene; Committee Club Lusitano, Messrs. Noronha C. Corveth, Ho Wink, Ho Fook, Chao Leung Chee, J. M. de Castro, Basto, Graça & Co., G. Sequeira, A. J. M. Gomes, H. J. M. de Carvalho, Julio A. Carvalho, C. F. Carvalho, E. J. de Figueiredo, F. P. de V. Soares, F. Montalto de Jesus, M. E. da Silva, J. M. Noronha, E. I. Noronha, D. A. Cordeiro, A. E. Silva, J. M. Piacé da Silva, and friends who desire to remain anonymous.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS' REPORT.

The Inspector of Schools' report is as follows:—Staff.—Mrs. Cordeiro and one assistant. Discipline and organisation.—Discipline good on the whole, but the noise in the lower classes referred to last year has not been put a stop to yet.

Organisation.—Satisfactory. The premises are rather small for the number of pupils 72 in all.

Apparatus.—Very satisfactory.

Floor space.—Sufficient for 86 pupils.

English.—Reading.—Good in the lower and very good in the upper classes. In some of the lower forms the pupils read too fast and clip their words.

Composition.—Good.—Very good in Class V. More attention should be paid to punctuation. In Class V some of the letters begin and end abruptly.

Colloquial.—Very fair in I and II, good in III and IV, very good in Class V where the general intelligence was also of a high order.

Grammar.—Good throughout.

Dictation.—Good.

Geography.—Good, except Hongkong in Class II. Class III very good.

Arithmetic.—Very good throughout the whole school. Class V obtained 96% of marks.

History.—Class IV good. Class V very good.

Infant school.—Satisfactory.

Needlework.—Good.

Grant.—I recommend the full grant of 35%.

The school is "thoroughly efficient."

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

Continuing, Consul Leiria said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, as you have heard, the two reports—the report of the headmistress and of the Inspector of Schools—present a very satisfactory record of another year of useful work and continued progress amongst the little children attending the Anglo-Portuguese School. It is a happy coincidence that, on the 25th year of its existence, the year of its Silver Jubilee, the school should make (if the term is not inapplicable) its public debut in such an auspicious manner. I allude, firstly, to the fact that for two years in succession the Inspector of Schools, who I am glad to see, has done the school in particular, and the community in general, the honour of associating this function with his presence this afternoon, has returned the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School as "thoroughly efficient." Secondly, that the school has attained to the distinction of being bracketed first in the Hygiene School Competition instituted by a former Governor of Hongkong; that in that competition, conducted by an independent officer of Government, Miss Maria Remedios headed the list in her team with 75.7 per cent of marks, being followed by Miss Adelaide Remedios and Miss Lillia Rodrigues with 50 and 40 marks, respectively, out of a maximum of 70. Special prizes have been received for presentation to these young ladies to-day. And, lastly, I congratulate the school upon the interest which is evidenced in the excellent work it is performing by the large and distinguished gathering of parents and friends of the pupils whom I see gathered here to-day in a desire to further the laudable cause of the promotion of education amongst the young. I have just made allusion to the celebration of the School's Silver Jubilee. That takes me to a brief retrospect of the history of this school. The occasion is not inopportune for a short retrospective sketch of the little institution founded by a Portuguese graduate, with first scholars three Portuguese children, continued after his death by a Portuguese lady and continued and managed by another Portuguese lady with an assistant. The late Mr. Claudio J. da Silva, who graduated in the Portuguese University of Coimbra, conceived the idea in 1884 of starting a school wherein the Portuguese and English languages should be taught the children simultaneously. He commenced with three pupils, the roll attaining the maximum number of sixty. The school's programme never aimed at higher instruction than what may be described as a "primary" English grammar, which, like most of the "little" schools, has had its vicissitudes, and upon the departure of Mr. Silva from the Colony in 1889 the attendance fell off to 30, the school having then been taken under the wings, so to speak, of the paternal care of the Colonial Government and becoming eligible for the annual grants-in-aid. In 1902 it passed under the present administration and, with the fostering assistance of the grants, it entered upon a new lease of life until last year when it registered the highest number of pupils, viz. 85, with an average attendance of 67.71. This is the highest number admissible with the present limited accommodation. Applicants, I am informed, have had to be refused. One regrettable feature connected with the original object and scope of the school is the dropping out of the Portuguese language from the curriculum. It is just possible the evolution of the Code which regulates the "grant" system is responsible for the apparent indifference to the Portuguese mother tongue, but its importance is such, as one of the branches of the Latin languages, that it cannot afford to be ignored. If only a very material help to the acquisition of the English language whose commercial value is so universally recognised. It has been urged on behalf of the management of the school that it has small pretensions and does not aim at higher things than the equipping of the young children with that elementary knowledge of the English language, the Four Rules, and the rudiments of the other subjects of instruction prescribed by the Government Code, so as to qualify them for immediate admission into the schools with a higher programme. That this aim has been fully attained, it is matter of congratulation to that some of its past pupils have succeeded admirably in the institutions

of which this formed and continues to act as a sort of feeder. Moreover, when the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese School can take its rank with the best schools of the Colony in a public examination, like the Hygiene competition initiated and conducted by the Government of the Colony, I think the time has arrived when the management may, with confidence, consider the enlargement of the scope of the school. During this month we have heard a great deal about the Governor's excellent scheme of a University for Hongkong. The management did not feel encouraged to approach His Excellency the Governor to present the prizes, having regard to the fact that Sir Frederick can have but few moments to spare from the exigencies of his official duties, and also to the regrettable illness of Lady Lugard. In the absence of the Governor, the Inspector of Schools is appropriately the most fitting representative. For one so thoroughly sympathetic with the educational movement of the Colony, as our present Inspector of Schools has shown himself to be, it is to be associated with to-day's ceremony, in honour which the Portuguese community fully appreciates and for which I take great pleasure in thanking Mr. Wolff. I am asked also to thank Your Lordship Bishop Pozzani, the Reverend Fathers, and our Ladies and Gentlemen, for your presence and for the lively interest in the school which it betokens. Before resuming my seat I am under orders by my wife to make a little announcement. It is to the effect that Mrs. Leiria desires to make the special pleasure which has been given her to be present here to-day, by offering a prize to Miss Maria Remedios, the young lady who ranked first in the Hygiene competition. You have heard that that competition was instituted by a former Governor of Hongkong, and Mrs. Leiria will feel grateful to Mr. Wolff if Miss Maria Remedios will step forward and receive at the hands of the Governor's representative the prize offered as a reward of her merit. I feel sure a few remarks from Mr. Wolff upon the present occasion will be listened to with much pleasure by one and all here present. (Applause.)

HYGIENE PRIZES.

Maria Remedios, 1st, Prize presented by Madame Leiria.

Adelaide Remedios, 2nd, Prize presented by Mr. G. Corveth.

Lillia Rodrigues, 3rd, Prize presented by Mr. J. M. E. Machado.

MR. WOLFE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wolff, who, on appearing on the stage, was received with loud applause and he must thank all present, H.M.F.M.'s Consul in particular, for the very kind words which he had said about him in connection with his associating himself with that function. Consul Leiria had referred to the history of the school the first annual public prize distribution of which and the silver jubilee they were celebrating that day, and there was little for him, so far as he was connected with the school, to say in connection therewith. Explaining the meaning of the term "Anglo-Portuguese School," Mr. Wolff said many would possibly be surprised to know that that was the only Portuguese institution in the Colony. There were other institutions such as the Italian Convent, St. Mary's, Kowloon, and Belisario Public School, but they were not solely Portuguese institutions. As Consul Leiria had said that school as at present constituted was a feeder for the higher schools; it had only five classes, and no upper school. It acted as a preparatory school for the higher schools as the Italian Convent. From the result of the school examination, particularly of the hygiene competition, he had felt fully justified in returning the school as thoroughly efficient, and if they wanted any further proof of the high capabilities of the children attending that school they had only to remember a week or two ago that many of the pupils whose ages ranged from about seven to fifteen in most excellent English had performed "The Geisha" on that very stage. (Loud applause.) He thought he could hardly say in a greater compliment than when he said that the children's education was an excellent and every word of that which had been understood. That was not only his own opinion, but that of friends also who had been delighted to attend the performances. As the school was at present constituted he could not see any reason why it should not develop into something larger. There were only five classes and with the continued growth of the Colony and the increasing population there was no reason why the classes should not also increase in number and the school could grow without unfair competition; for drawing pupils from other schools by unfair means was not allowed by the Government Code. Soon an extra school would be required and he hoped that the Victoria Anglo-Portuguese school would be the one that would take its place as the second largest school at which English is taught in the Colony. The reasons for the efficiency appeared to be due to the excellent organization and to the fact that it was worked on a sound basis. It was conducted strictly according to the regulations of the Government as well as on a literary line and that was a great thing in any school. If they continued here to the regulations there was no need to fear that the school would not always be thoroughly efficient. The school had begun on soundlines; it was run on the soundest of lines and he did not see why it should not continue to progress on those lines. If they had a small efficient school, they had got the basis of a large school equally efficient. He accepted the explanation as satisfactory to the observation he had made as to the noise in the lower school. With increase would no longer exist. He was thoroughly satisfied with the discipline, and before closing he would like to remark on one point raised by Consul Leiria with regard to the teaching of the mother tongue. It was essentially a British school and therefore the Government insisted upon the scholars learning primarily that language which would be of most benefit to them in after life in this Colony, and that was, of course, the English language which was the one used for business purposes. Yet so long as he temporarily occupied the office of Inspector of Schools he would use his best endeavours to allow the time possible for the acquisition of the Portuguese language so long as it did not interfere with the compulsory subjects. (Applause.) In other schools in the Colony the Government insisted on other languages being taught and there was no reason why that school should not be encouraged in that respect so long as it did not interfere with the regulations. He would in no way hinder or discourage the desire to acquire the knowledge of the Portuguese language, provided that the time allotted to it did not restrict the other subjects provided for in the regulations. Once more he

thanked them most heartily for the very kind words that had been said about him. (Loud Applause.)

The children rendered a pretty action song after the kindergarten method. The singing was harmonious and the dancing so charming that the audience repeatedly applauded. Consuelo Jesus, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. F. Montalto de Jesus, recited faultlessly "The Little Girl who would not say, 'Please!'" The girl had only learnt English but a few months ago, her enunciation was so clear and declamation so perfect, that the sentiment of the little verse was fully appreciated by the charming little girl.

Mrs. Leiria then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. The next item on the programme was a selection from "The Country Girl" by the Sociedade Philarmônica, concluding which a pretty attired group of eight little girls sang the kindergarten song "Oh! Won't you say 'Dolly!'" to the accompaniment of Mr. Julio Rosario.

MR. WILDER'S SPEECH.

When Consul-General Wilder took his stand on the stage he received a great ovation and his speech, which was full of humour, and contained many personal anecdotal allusions was punctuated by frequent and prolonged applause. Consul-General Wilder, in addressing the parents, said, among other things, that while we are anxious on the obligations of children, there is a likelihood of forgetting the rights of a boy is a dynamo in energy; with no more than him to suppress it but rather provide channels for its expression. In other words, to expect a wriggling boy to keep silence and quietness the moment he goes to bed is to ignore of what a seething mass of restlessness he is. He should be allowed for a season to thresh about as much as he pleases. To expect a young lad to keep immaculately clean and his clothes as neat as a young child is to ignore of what a seething mass of restlessness he is. It is surprising how reasonable young children are as a rule, if parents will only take the time and patience, and child can be made to see the path of right and propriety; if we are asking too much, issues should be avoided, unless important, the matter should not be pressed. Much punishment of children is unnecessary, certainly impatient, angry treatment does more harm than good. This is merely a lazy trait of the irate parent; reason and an affectionate attitude require time on the part of parent, but the child responds, as a rule. The habit of obedience should be set in the very early years; but the child should be asked to obey only in important matters. He should be shown the reason why obedience is expected and if the parent is right, the matter should be settled then and there. I do not believe in obedience for obedience sake; in other words, because the parent wants the thing done is not sufficient for a child; it must present itself to him as a reasonable thing to be done. The minds of young children are a mystic delicate haze of fancies and logical maturity should set in with their great caution. Imagination should be fostered, and as far as possible, the child should be allowed to work and to weave the marvellous fabrics of delicate texture. When the child is playing with his train of cars, the car is as graphic and vital to him as any employment of the father down town. For the father to gather the train loaded with dreams into a corner with his foot is as vandal to the child as if some giant interrupting the occupation of the day, took the father by the neck at 6 o'clock and dragged him to his home. One who understands and loves child nature can by a little trouble get Johnny to bed without any show of tears. Take a moment to still the locomotive with the remark that the car work is done and gather up the freight car, the car is as graphic and vital to him as any employment of the father down town. 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China Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A YEAR'S WORK.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association was held in the City Hall, last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Murray Stewart, chairman of the committee, presided, and there were also present—Mr. H. E. Tomkins, Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. J. W. G. Bonnar, Mr. W. G. Humphreys, Mr. E. G. Barrett, Mr. H. B. Hancock, (Committee); Mr. A. S. D. Goulland (hon. secretary), Hon. Mr. W. J. Giverson, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Messrs. E. Shellim, J. R. M. Smith, J. C. Beyer, C. S. Gubbay, J. Armstrong, W. S. Bailey, D. K. Moss, D. Macdonald, G. Morton Smith, J. D. Auld, E. F. Mackay, A. Forbes, J. Cochran, and E. A. G. Wood.

The Chairman said:—The notice calling this meeting was sent to your hands for some days. I presume that the formality of reading them may be dispensed with, and accordingly I propose to proceed at once with our first business, the consideration of the report. In moving its adoption, I should perhaps explain its form. Its form differs from that of most of those which have preceded it. Most of these have contained an appendix, which has appeared much of the year's work. This time the appendix has been placed in full at the end of the report. For one thing the proportion of correspondence requiring to be treated as confidential was last year larger than usual. This is not in any degree due to a desire on the part of your committee to shroud their doings in mystery. Confidential treatment of correspondence has in all cases been imposed upon us; we merely keep faith in this dealing with it. I mention this because I have seen it suggested that your Committee is absurdly enamoured of secretive methods. The evidence is at all times open to the inspection of members, but all of it is not necessarily therefore suitable for publication. As regards correspondence not requiring to be treated confidentially, the reason why it does not appear is simply that it seemed on re-consideration to be insufficiently interesting for reproduction in detail. As I am mainly responsible for this I feel free to state the fact. By way of doing penance I volunteer to wash through these two formidable bundles of correspondence the least interesting passages, and stringing them together in a brief relation of the year's work, thus enabling you rapidly to scan it, and to see at a glance what we have been doing. My object was to save your patience. Some of the patience thus saved will, I hope, be available for supplementary reference to the topics touched upon.

The first is for the moment threadbare. We sympathise with the desire of the British community of Tientsin to maintain a British Post Office. We rest in hope. There is nothing else to be done in the meantime. The same remark applies to the lottery ticket question, which the "least said soonest mended" precisely meets the present case of the boycott. Concerning the problem of the protection of Trade Marks its vital importance to the prospects of British commerce in the Far East need not be enlarged upon. Diplomatic conventions can do something towards solving it; but its complete solution depends more upon the advent of a worldwide spirit of fair play. For that we have still to pray.

Railway matters call for more detailed comment. The day when it will be possible to take a ticket from Kowloon to Canton seems still provokingly remote. Of giant strides towards the realisation of this dream I wish we could hear more. As a beginning I wish we could even see good reason to believe that it will soon be possible to take a ticket from Kowloon to Canton. I wish there were good grounds for hoping that the Chinese section of the line which will be completed as soon as the British section, I wish we could ascertain that the acquisition of the requisite land was being pushed forward vigorously. Unfortunately we know that it is not. For some reason there is delay. Money for the purpose has been handed over in various instalments to the official responsible, but still the business hangs fire. The difficulties of acquiring land for the Yueh Han Railway have been overcome with comparative ease. What is it that makes the difficulties on the Chinese section of the Kowloon line so much more formidable? No wonder if in this Colony we ask the question with some impatience.

As regards the reference in the report to the work of construction on the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow railway a word of explanation is necessary. The rapid progress recently made was noted with satisfaction. The particulars are public property. Forty-four miles of track are open to traffic. Two trains run daily over the whole distance. Each way the journey takes three hours. This does not exactly indicate the top speed of the train. In the 44 miles there are 12 stoppages. Additional trains run regularly to a halfway station some miles out from Canton. Already the only that villagers through the train. That fact is patent to any casual observer. A fact not so readily realised is that there is also the beginning of a local freight traffic—cattle and vegetables coming into Canton from the country—fish going out to inland villages. As a local line the success of the undertaking is already assured. Precisely because of that there is danger. There is danger lest the management should be so far from the local people as to draw chiefly from the local gentry and merchants. It is probable that some of them have travelled widely. It is possible that some of them have never travelled at all. It is therefore open to doubt whether they realise, to the full, the possibilities opening out of the little station yard at Wengshah. Failure to realise these possibilities now will result in curtailing them hereafter. If the railway is ever to be operated as part of a great trunk line and a large local traffic is to run simultaneously, the double track in the immediate vicinity of Canton will become a need for more room at the terminus. It will be well for the future of the enterprise if these things are realised and acted upon promptly. The price of both land and labour will rise as the influence of increased facilities of communication makes itself felt. The directors should look ahead. They have the history of the short-sightedness of any number of other pioneer directors, similarly situated in other countries, to guide them. The criticism that is made in no carping spirit. It is not made in a friendly spirit. It is not made because this Association has in former years committed itself to the opinion that the Chinese would be wise to entrust the building of the whole line from Hankow to Canton to a foreign contractor. We may hold to that opinion and yet, realising the uselessness of putting it forward at the present time, accept the position that the people of Kwangtung prefer to build their own railways and wish them successful. But our interest in the progress of the line justifies criticism of the methods employed.

ad in its construction. When the Hongkong Government lent the money for its redemption the understanding was that the line was to be built; the project was not to be hung up or merely played with. For some time it looked as if the Chinese were merely playing with it. That was the impression which I received some two years ago when I paid a visit to railroad. I was still under that impression when at last year's annual meeting, after a year's absence in England and speaking with the greater freedom of an ordinary member, I made a remark which was held unduly to disparage the progress made.

I desire now to make what amends I can by giving equal publicity to an opinion recently expressed by an expert witness, a highly qualified railway engineer, that, judged on the lines which have been adopted by the management, progress may be regarded as not unsatisfactory. (Applause.) This does not disprove the contention that the Chinese, by themselves, cannot yet successfully undertake serious railway enterprise, because of course they are employing foreign engineers of various nationalities. The tunnelling difficulties which lie in wait, somewhere about the seventeenth mile, and the heavy bridge work entailed by the crossing of the North River, will test the efficiency of their staff methods in due time, but in the meantime the point I want to make, as far as goes—for opinion, the work done, as far as goes—for the 45 miles of track, as far as goes—for the ballasted, some of some bridges permanent, others temporary, for 35 miles of embankment reported as being nearly complete beyond the work done does receive guarded commendation. But that is not reason why we should refrain from criticising, on general lines, the directors' policy, if we consider it susceptible of improvement. Hence the comment in the report.

Concerning the remaining subjects with which it deals I have little to add; not because there is little to say, but because there is so much.

The subsidiary coin problem we have always with us and shall have as long as the solution indicated in the report is delayed. That solution involves the greater problem presented by the state of China's currency. If things, at their worst, are bound to mend, the state of China's currency may be optimistically regarded. It is in a state of indescribable chaos. With the increasing popularity of the idea of issuing unsecured notes in unlimited quantities all the forces of confusion seem now to be at work. Scores of different sorts of notes, dozens of doubtful kinds of dollars, an infinite variety of subsidiary coins, brass cash, copper cash, cash on strings or by the cartload, dollar notes, notes representing such coins, myriads of notes representing cash pieces, natives' orders, chops, and heaven knows what else—all mixed up with the exchange problems that arise between every town and village throughout the Empire, combine to create a gigantic conundrum. Native press telegrams state that the new Tael coin which we have made all these crooked points—it is melting into thin air—vanishing in the twinkling vision of a gold standard. This resuscitated dream represents a great idea, to be worked towards steadily, the first step an undoubted Imperial fiasco. But even that would leave untouched much of the general welter. So much so.

I do not propose to launch out on the subject of opium. To deal adequately with that would perhaps require a historical survey reaching back through many centuries to the time when—Gulf—I confide myself to raising a question which seems somewhat to have received scant attention. It is this: How can the people of China be reconciled to the fact that they are being protected from the Indian export with the fact that China herself exports the drug? One would have thought that the first thing for China to have done would have been to desist from the practice she so loudly complains of. It may be said that the amount is small, but in a matter of conscience there can be no dimensions. If, as is said, it is injurious to the Indian Government, should not the Chinese Government in China, is it not equally wrong of the Chinese Government to export it? The subject is one which should be debated with the utmost candour. The Chinese Association may as well hold the breath. No words will be listened to, until the results of the Shanghai symposium are made known.

These are all the subjects upon which the report touches. A final word of explanation is needed concerning the many interesting subjects upon which it does not touch. The number of these is perhaps the most remarkable feature of the report. There are no exciting excursions into high Chinese politics. At this distance from the capital we labour under great disadvantages in making them. Even in Peking there is apparently some difficulty in obtaining safe news. And there is manifestly far greater difficulty in forming a view which are not liable to be upset. Again, the commonplaces—double, prevalent after the Boxer rising, succeeded in understanding the workings of the Chinese mind. To the events which three months ago startled the world led to no pronouncements from here. The death of the late Emperor and of the Empress Dowager—the peaceful transference of the reins of power—the subsequent fall of Yuan and his exit from the Peking stage—all these dramatic incidents no word was said. If anything required to be said it was clearly the more difficult business of our colleagues in the North to say it. We are not best placed for our own business down South. Our task has been lightened because with very few exceptions the local incidents have arisen to threaten good relations with the Canton authorities, have been successfully dealt with through the ordinary official channels, and comment from us was thus rendered needless. How light our task has been is made manifest by the modest proportions of the report, the adoption of which, together with the accounts, I now formally move. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Pollock addressed a few remarks pertinent to the chairman's address and concluded by seconding the motion, which was unanimously carried. On the motion of Mr. Forbes seconded by Mr. Shellim a number of gentlemen were appointed the Committee for the current year.

SANITARY BOARD.

A NEW MEMBER.

The first meeting of the Sanitary Board since the Election took place at the Board's offices last Tuesday afternoon, when Dr. G. H. Fitzwilliams, the newly-appointed member, made his first appearance. Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Acting Head of the Sanitary Department, delivered a short, valedictory address, in which he said that the last Election was more important than usual and took the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Shelton Hooper and Dr. Fitzwilliams on their successful return. He trusted that the former would continue his good work and that it would be a pleasure to the latter to benefit the Colony.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twelfth ordinary general meeting to be held on Saturday next is as follows:—

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1908.

The gross earnings for the past year amount to \$503,223.18 and after deducting all expenses, remuneration to General Managers, Consulting Committee's and Auditors' fees, there remains a balance of \$113,407.68 which is recommended to be appropriated as follows, viz:—

To place in reserve fund \$100,000.00
To pay a dividend of 80 cents per share \$13,407.68
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account \$1,407.68

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. J. S. Van Buren, Chow Hing Kai, Dr. J. W. Noble, H. P. White and Y. P. On retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.
The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdian and W. H. Potts, who are recommended for re-election.

To cover depreciation on investments (amounting to \$27,150.00) and other contingencies, \$30,000.00 has been withdrawn from the reserve fund which will now stand at \$100,000.00.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS.
Consulting committee's fees \$4,000.00
Auditors' fees 200.00
Charges 7,525.22
Depreciation on godown furniture for the year 1908 313.15
Written off to doubtful debts and contingencies account 30,000.00
Balance 113,407.68

Balance carried forward from last year \$515,446.05

Interest received on loans, deposits, and other securities 178,592.18
Less interest paid, commission, &c. 68,170.42
Transfer fees 110.00
Investment income account 11,520.00
Amount transferred from reserve fund to meet contingencies and depreciation on shares 30,000.00
Balance \$115,446.05

BALANCE SHEET.
Authorised capital—200,000 shares at \$100,000.00 issued as per last report 125,000 shares at \$10 each \$1,250,000.00
Reserve fund 9,000.00
Sundry creditors 352,301.06
Balance of profit and loss account 113,407.68
Total \$1,805,708.74

Loans on provident system \$519,527.09
Loans on mortgages, shares, &c. 674,955.31
Investment of reserve fund 8,800 shares Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. at \$10 \$88,000.00
250 China Light and Power Co., Ltd. Debentures at \$100 25,000.00
Total 113,000.00

Property at West Point (Po On Godowns and other property) \$854,250.00
Since expended 1,725.86
Less on mortgage \$856,035.86
Total 405,035.86

4,500 shares China Light and Power Co., Ltd. at \$5.00 22,500.00
Godown furniture 2,313.15
Less depreciation 313.15
Total 2,000.00

Proportion of premium on unexpired policies 1,141.50
Sundry debts 60,293.74
Cash in hand \$655.15
Cash at godown 200.00
Total 6,255.15

Total \$1,805,708.74

THE COLONIAL CEMETERY.
REPLIES TO MR. SHELTON HOOPER'S QUESTIONS.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, pursuant to notice, asked—

(1) Is it a fact that permission of any officer of the Sanitary Department or other Government has been granted for the exhumation of any corpse in any Chinese Cemetery?

Happy Valley, commonly known as the Protestant Cemetery, since the passing of the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance 1907?

(2) If so, what is the number of such cases, and dates of each?

(3) Who was the officer who granted the permits and by what authority did he do so?

(4) Has any portion of the Colonial Cemetery been reserved for such re-interments referred to in question No. 1?

The following were the replies:—

1. Yes.

2. One. The permit was issued on December 19th, 1908.

3. The form of permit was issued by the Registrar-General, the M.O.H. having no sanitary objections. The issuing of this permit was a continuation of the practice that obtained under the old bye-laws. Printed copies of the new bye-laws were not circulated till December 30th.

4. No.

THE JAPAN BOYCOTT.
COUNT KOMURA'S STATEMENT.

Tokio, January 26.

Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said, at a meeting of the Committee of the House of Representatives, that the boycott of Japanese goods in South China was practically ended.

He added that he did not expect that any anti-Japanese legislation by California alone would affect the relations of America and Japan.

N. G. D. News.

CAMPBELL MOORE & CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-second ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the office of the General Managers last Friday afternoon. Mr. A. F. Arculli presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. Ellis (director), L. Borrelli, A. R. Ellis, A. S. Ellis and A. O'D. Gourdian.

The Chairman, after having read the notice convening the meeting, said:—Gentlemen,—Thereafter and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission, they may be considered as favourable. The result is attributed to competition, depression in trade, and mismanagement by the last manager. Since the middle of 1907 and the whole of last year every effort has been made to reduce the stock. The accounts for the year 1908 will be ready very shortly. By the time of the meeting to pass those accounts I think the general manager will be able to give you a better idea of our prospects. The management of our former secretary and manager has been explained to you before, gentlemen, so it is hardly necessary that I should recapitulate. If there is any other matter that you require explained, I shall do my best to enlighten you.

The Chairman, in reply to a question by Mr. Gourdian, said:—I don't think going into details would benefit anybody.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Borrelli seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. Ellis proposed the re-appointment of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdian as auditor.

The Chairman said:—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the great assistance he has given to the Board of Directors.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—Thank you very much for your attendance, gentlemen. I think we can all hope for bright prospects in 1909.

OPIMUM IN MANILA.
HEAVY SENTENCE ON A HONGKONG ENGINEER.

A fine of P500 has been assessed against Alexander McCormick, the second engineer of the *Rubi*, charged and found guilty of the illegal possession of 70 lbs of opium.

In handing down his decision in the case, says the *Cebuensis*, Judge Smith found that the charges made had been proved; that the opium had been found as charged and as admitted by the defendant himself, testifying on his own behalf.

The extent of the guilt most under consideration and from the most consideration came to the conclusion that the accused had not made a satisfactory explanation of the possession of the prescribed drug. The accused tried to induce the court to believe that he was taking it to turn it over to the officer of the law when he was found with it in his possession in order to secure a reward for its discovery. But in view of the fact that McCormick had at the time he was found with it in his possession a valid attempt to justify his possession at the time he was found with it in his possession.

The judge concluded that the accused had not made a satisfactory explanation of the possession of the prescribed drug. The accused tried to induce the court to believe that he was taking it to turn it over to the officer of the law when he was found with it in his possession in order to secure a reward for its discovery. But in view of the fact that McCormick had at the time he was found with it in his possession a valid attempt to justify his possession at the time he was found with it in his possession.

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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

GOLD STANDARD FAVOURED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th January.
It is the wish of the Prince Regent to adopt the gold standard of currency for China.

This being so, the issue of the new coins (Kuping tsehs) has been deferred.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

TUAN FANG IN SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 29th January.
Viceroy Tuan Fang is due in Shanghai to-day.

Every preparation has been made for the opening of the International Opium Conference on the 1st February.

TANG SHAO-YI.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th January.
A telegram has been received from H.E. Tang Shao-yi reporting his arrival in London on the 27th inst.

The despatch further states that the ambassador will shortly proceed to France and Germany.

WAIWUPU.

PRESIDENT DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th January.
A certain censor has denounced Liang Tung-yen on the ground of incompetency to discharge his duties as president of the Waiwupu, as he is alleged to be a confirmed opium smoker.

Grand Councilors Na Tung and Luk Chun-lum, however, strongly support H.E. Liang.

FENG TIEN.

ABOLITION OF GOVERNORSHIP.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th January.
It is proposed by the Central Government to abolish the post of Governor in Fengtien.

GREAT FIRE AT TAI-SHA-TAU.

FORTY FLOWER BOATS DESTROYED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 1st February, 1 p.m.
At ten o'clock on Saturday night, a tremendous conflagration broke out at the pleasure resort of Tai-sha-tau.

Over forty flower boats were burnt to the water's edge.

Five hundred and sixty girls and about 300 others lost their lives.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Canton, 31st January.
On the night of the 30th inst., between 9 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in Choy Kee's flower-boat at Tai-sha-tau.

The entire fleet of flower-boats was destroyed.

The number of those who have perished in the flames and others who have been injured is large.

Later.
The Red Cross Society, Canton representatives of the charitable institutions, officials and the Water Police proceeded to Tai-sha-tau where the scene presented by the holocaust was simply heart-rending.

Over 170 bodies, charred and singed beyond recognition, and some partially burnt, have been recovered.

Many other dead bodies remain to be recovered.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

TUAN FANG UPHOLDS MONOPOLY SYSTEM.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO SUPPRESS OPIUM HABIT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 1st February, 8.10 p.m.
His Excellency Viceroy Tuan Fang opened the International

Opium Commission at the Palace Hotel to-day.

The attendance was limited to the official delegates representing Europe and America, and the gentlemen of the Press.

The Viceroy, in the course of a lengthy and impressive introductory address, extolled the monopolistic system in dealing with the sale of opium and urged that the special treaties in this connection should be revised in order that the monopoly principle might be adopted by China.

His Excellency emphasised the sincerity of China in her determination to suppress the opium habit.

At the conclusion of the Viceroy's speech the French Consul made application to the effect that the proceedings of the Commission should be conducted through the medium of the French language.

The Russian Consul seconded. No action, however, was taken on the motion and the point still remains undecided.

Henceforth the deliberations of the delegates will be conducted in private.

Bishop Brent, of Manila, was elected to preside over the meetings of the Commission.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

AN IMPROBABLE REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st January.
The Waiwupu learns that an alliance is about to be formed between Japan and Germany.

Great interest is evinced by the Government of China in watching the progress of negotiations.

TIBET.

MISSIONARY INVASION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st January.
The British Minister in Peking has applied for permission for missionaries to proceed to Tibet for the purpose of evangelisation.

GRAND COUNCILLOR DENOUNCED.

SON'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st January.
Luk Chin-lum, one of the Grand Councilors, has been denounced for permitting his son to misconduct himself and to receive bribes.

PRINCE CHING.

DESIROUS OF RETIRING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st January.
Prince Ching is displeased with the Prince Regent's idea of dismissing Hsu Shi-chang.

The Prince himself is desirous of retiring shortly, but the Prince Regent urges him not to do so.

PROVINCIAL VICEROY.

NO CHANGE IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st January.
There is no intention to make any changes regarding the Viceroyships in the North and South.

CHAN PIK.

PROBABLE REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st January.
The Commission appointed to investigate the irregularities in the Ministry of Posts and Communications, will submit their report on the 5th inst.

Chan Pik, the president, will be removed from office and his place will probably be filled by either Wong Ka-sik, ex-Minister to the Court of St. James's; Liu Hoi-wan (Commissioner who concluded the Mackay Treaty); Prince Lun Pui, or Prince Chop Chun.

MEMORIALS.

FOLLOWING FORMER PRECEDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st January.
The Prince Regent proposes to follow the example set up by the late Emperor in 1898 by allowing the people to present memorials direct to the Throne.

A certain Grand Councillor, however, succeeded in dissuading him from giving effect to the proposal.

REFORM PARTY.

PROPOSAL TO GRANT PARDON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st February.
The Prince Regent proposes to grant pardon to the members of the Reform (i.e., King Yu-wei's) party.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung, however, is of opinion that the proposal should not be carried into effect at the present juncture, as the step would be tantamount to a vote of censure on the late Empress Dowager.

EX-VICEROY SHUN.

SUMMONED TO PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st February.
The Central Government has summoned Shun Chun-hsen, ex-Viceroy of Canton, by telegraph, to proceed to Peking.

It is rumoured that he will be given the appointment as president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd February.
The agreement (with the British and Chinese Corporation) for the loan for the construction of the Hunan-Hupoh section of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be signed on the 10th inst.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

TRANSLATIONS FOR THE REGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd February.
A certain Grand Councillor has applied for permission to bring into operation the new titles of officials, but the Prince Regent points out that as long as the evils (attached to the respective offices) are not eradicated, a mere change of titles will effect no good.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

RETURN OF VICEROY TUAN FANG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 4th February.
His Excellency Viceroy Tuan Fang, principal Chinese Imperial Commissioner at the International Opium Conference, will return to Peking on the 5th inst.

(H.E. Tuan Fang, the Viceroy of Nanking, who is acting as the High Commissioner for the Chinese Government on the International Opium Commission, arrived at Shanghai by special train from Soochow at 3.15 p.m. to-day reports the China Gazette of 30th ult. A vast crowd of spectators had assembled at the Railway Station to meet His Excellency including the Taotai Tsai, Mr. Li, the City Magistrate, and Mr. Pao, Mixed Court Magistrate.

They were all in a thousand people assembled at the railway station to greet this distinguished visitor. The station had been brilliantly decorated for the occasion with bunting. The official entrance to the Station was lined on both sides with Constables from the Shanghai Police Force and blue-jackets from the Chinese men-of-war in the harbour. A carpet had been laid from the exit of the railway carriage across the platform to the point where His Excellency's private carriage was in waiting.

A delegation of about fifty officials in their official robes, had been admitted to the platform to meet His Excellency when he stepped off the railway carriage. Mr. W. U. Pope, the General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and deputies from the Shanghai Taotai, accompanied H.E. Tuan Fang on the journey from Soochow. On His Excellency's arrival several of the Railway's officials were introduced to him by Mr. Pope. H.E. Ju Cheng, Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu province, another Commissioner to the Opium Conference, was also a passenger on the same train.

After the usual formalities, H.E. proceeded in his private carriage to the Foreign Office, in Bubbling Well Road. As his carriage departed, the Chinese military band played a few selections of patriotic music.]

FATALITY IN SHANGHAI.

GERMAN CONSUL'S CLERK KILLED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th February, 3.45 p.m.
Mr. K. Zimmer, clerk at the German Consulate, was killed in a tramcar accident last night.

LADY LUGARD'S HEALTH.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Yesterday's bulletin states that Her Excellency Lady Lugard remains in about the same condition since the last report, but with a tendency towards improvement.

Her Excellency Lady Lugard's condition has slightly improved during the last 48 hours.

To-day's bulletin states that Her Excellency Lady Lugard's condition continues to show slight improvement.

Her Excellency Lady Lugard's condition shows satisfactory progress, reports Dr. G. P. Jordan.

YUAN HAK-LENG.

RESIGNATION CONTEMPLATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd February.
Yuan Hak-leng, son of Yuan Shih-kai, is determined to resign.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' AUDIENCE.

CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th February.
The Central Government has notified the Foreign Ministers in Peking as to the ceremonial observance at the audience to be granted by the Prince Regent.

The Ministers propose to represent that the ceremonies be done away with; they have at the same time telegraphed to their respective Governments for instructions in the matter.

In the meantime, the audience has been postponed.

AN INNOVATION.

LETTER AND PETITION BOXES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th February.
The Prince Regent has had a wooden box put up into which any of the common people will be allowed to drop petitions or letters.

The guards are not permitted to prevent anyone from making use of the box.

EX-CENSOR RECALLED.

CHIN KAILUM SUMMONED BY THE REGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th February.
The Prince Regent has twice instructed Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung to summon Ex-censor Chin Kailum.

STAMP DUTY.

ENFORCEMENT ABOLISHED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th February.
The Grand Councilors have decided to do away with the proposal for the enforcement of a stamp duty.

The office established at Tientsin for that purpose has been closed.

CHINESE OFFICIALS.

NEW TITLES PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th February.
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INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The following report is taken from the N. C. D. News of 2nd inst.—The opening of the International Opium Commission yesterday attracted considerable attention in this Settlement. It was the principal topic of conversation during the day, and the large crowd that assembled outside the doors of the Palace Hotel to witness the arrival and departure of the Chinese officials and the delegates was a convincing proof of the widespread interest which was taken in the event.

The hour fixed for the opening ceremony was 11 a.m. and most of the delegates were on the scene of their future labours well ahead of time. The Viceroy himself set a good example in this respect. His Excellency's brougham, escorted by Sikh troopers and a detachment of native police on their unkenp, but sturdy ponies, arrived at the hotel entrance at 10.45. From then until the arrival of the delegates, the hotel was working at full pressure to carry all the visitors to the top floor.

The room in which the Commission meets is a commodious chamber at the East end of the new block, down a corridor opposite the main dining room. In close proximity are the offices of the American and Chinese Delegations, in the latter of which the Viceroy remained until the time for the ceremony arrived.

The session hall of the Commission is suitably furnished for the occasion with comfortable chairs and about twenty baize-covered tables, while the walls of the room are hung with the national flags of the respective delegates. Seats were allocated by lot, each emotionally drawing from a box the number of its table.

Attendance at the opening ceremony was strictly limited. Only the delegates, the Viceroy's suite and a few representatives of the native and foreign press were admitted.

The entrance of China's High Commissioner was the signal for all present to rise to their feet, and they remained standing while the Viceroy, escorted by the members of his Foreign Department, threaded his way across the room, and mounted the Chairman's dais. Taking his seat, with a graceful sweep of his hand the Viceroy invited his audience to be seated.

A photograph of the assembly was then taken, after which, in low tones H.E. Tuan Fang explained the reason of his presence. He rose to his feet when reading the Decree appointing him High Commissioner for the special purpose of opening the Commission, and everyone in the room stood until the reading of the Imperial mandate was finished. Another member of the Viceroy's suite then stepped forward, and read the Viceroy's speech, and then in almost inaudible tones began to read his address. In a few seconds he appeared to gain confidence and raised his voice, so that most of his words could be heard throughout the room.

Occasionally he paused in his reading, had a hurried consultation with one of his staff, and altered some phrase that was not to his liking. The speech was read from a crumpled manuscript, in which several corrections and additions had already been made.

Having concluded the reading of his speech the Viceroy called upon Taotai Wan to read the English translation, and a minute or two later was engaged in audible conversation with a member of his staff.

Taotai Wan came to the front of the platform, and read the translation of the Viceroy's address in loud clear tones. The translation read as follows:

Gentlemen.—On the 20th of September, 1906, an Imperial Edict was issued prohibiting the cultivation and use of Opium throughout the Empire within the period of ten years. According to a Report from the Ministry, concerning the result of an inquiry into the question shows that up to the present progress has been made in reducing the area under cultivation of the poppy plant in the various provinces.

As a matter of fact, the area where the poppy has been cultivated in the Kiangnan portion of Kiangsu province, has been now reduced by eighty per cent while it is on record that from the six provinces of Shanxi, Yunnan, Fukien, Anhui, Honan and Heilungkiang, or Northern Manchuria, memorials have been presented to the Throne reporting that the cultivation of the poppy will be entirely stopped by the winter of the present year in the gentry and merchants of the various provinces of the Empire have every where started societies to extort and assist opium smokers to get rid of the baneful habit.

For instance, we have an Association in Fukien province known as the Anti-Poison Society which has been making considerable progress in its campaign against the drug.

Indeed, from the present outlook, together with the state of public opinion throughout our Empire, there are great hopes that the consumption of opium can be stopped, its entire removal before the end of the prescribed limit of ten years.

To-day is my good fortune to be present at this International Conference, having been appointed by Imperial Rescript to open the proceedings. I am convinced that the countries of the world recognize the benevolence and philanthropy which have led to the gathering of the present Conference in the interests of civilization, and I may state that the people of our whole Empire are most grateful for it. It will need more eloquence than mine fittingly to express the cordial welcome which this International Opium Conference, but I may take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Government and that of the people of this Empire to the American Government for initiating the movement which has brought about this Conference, and next, to thank the Governments of the various countries here represented for so heartily joining in it.

As the Representative of the whole Empire, I beg leave to give this Conference some of our ideas on the subject in view.

I may be permitted to express my belief that this Conference will be principally aided by feelings of reason, benevolence and philanthropy in its desire to eradicate a poison and a thrup to mankind. This being universally based to mankind, it becomes us to put aside all prejudices of nationality and race and to be guided solely by that world-wide philanthropy and enlightenment which have brought about this International Conference.

For instance, the manner in which the Governments of the countries concerned have set about to stop the consumption of opium in their colonies and dependencies such as, for example, Annam, the Philippine Islands, Java, etc., has been to undertake the monopoly of the sale of opium therein, a procedure which China alone has not yet put into actual force. As a matter of fact, the mere prohibition of opium without the Government having the monopoly of the sale of the drug will prevent the Government from learning the number of persons suffering from the habit, nor can it put into effect any laws for the suppression of opium consumption.

Mr. Leitch, Consul of the British Legation in Peking, has said—"Whether China can completely abolish the drug or not, without government control of opium, both native-grown and imported, is somewhat doubtful, an opinion which gains

my deep admiration for his wisdom and far-sightedness and meritorious sincere thanks for his warm sympathy in our endeavours. What, however, is to be apprehended is that Chinese merchants importing opium may claim that such a step will be contrary to former treaties, and be disadvantageous to their trade, and so oppose it, thereby preventing China from putting into effect a proper control over opium and the spread of the opium prohibition throughout the whole country. This not only will be not agreed with the sincere intentions first expressed by the British Government to give every assistance to China but also be a hindrance to this movement initiated by the American Government; nor will it enable the various countries represented in this Conference to show their unanimity in assisting this Conference to solve the questions before it. This is a matter to be regretted, indeed, and it is my earnest hope that this Conference will thoroughly go into this matter during its deliberations.

It was at first intended to limit the abolition of opium in the Empire to ten years, but the various provinces have been able so to reduce the cultivation of the poppy that it would seem that this cultivation may be entirely stopped within the next couple of years. Moreover the sale of prepared opium has also been rapidly reduced to over one half, so that we may certainly be able entirely to stop the sale and consumption of the native-grown opium within the prescribed limit of ten years.

With the complete stoppage of our native-grown opium it would follow that the importation of the foreign drug will also stop as a natural consequence. Such being the case the people of my country will have reason to congratulate themselves on what has gone before and this we will owe to the assistance given by the British Government and to the labours of the American Government in initiating the movement which brought about this Conference.

On the other hand the attempts of the Government to suppress opium are hampered by existing treaties. Should a way be found by which the clauses in the treaties that restrict the freedom of my Government in its work of abolishing the consumption of the drug in the Empire may be got over so that we may succeed in accomplishing our great and important task—fortunate indeed will it be for our Government and the people of this Empire. It is my earnest hope that this Conference will use its best endeavours to throw out this question.

On the whole, since the main object of this Conference will be to consider the question of putting a stop to the consumption of opium, and since the members of the Conference are way be found to shorten the limit and bring about the abolition of opium at an early date, I do not think that national interests and division of races will be brought forward and produce difficulties between our countries, thereby hampering the work of opium abolition.

What is the meaning of the phrase "to seek for gain and yet fear to overcome difficulties?" The honourable gentlemen who are present this day as members of the Conference have all been selected by their respective Governments for their benevolence, philanthropy and merits. Since such is the case, I am certain that no one amongst this distinguished assembly will act contrary to the benevolence and enlightened objects which have brought them together here. I will therefore be the first to declare to this Conference that the Government and people of my country are determined to succeed in their object and will not by any means turn aside from accomplishing the task before them.

As to the methods to be employed in accomplishing this end, the main idea will be to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy, the sale of the drug, and the consumption of it. It is only to be apprehended that in putting into effect the law for this prohibition it may conflict with certain clauses of the treaties. It is therefore that this Conference will carefully investigate the matter beforehand so that there may be no misunderstandings in the future. In this my speech I do not know whether I have been successful in gaining the approval of the honourable gentlemen of this distinguished assembly, but I am ready to receive such suggestions as may

The Peak Murder.

INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

IS TRANSLATION OF EVIDENCE NECESSARY?

A very interesting point of law was raised before a Full Court, comprised of the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge) when Mr. H. G. Calthrop submitted that no evidence could be given unless the prisoners knew what that evidence was (i.e. the evidence had already been translated to them in case of their being illiterate or communicated to them if they were deaf and dumb). The case was that in which three men, it may be remembered, were tried for murder, one of whom was discharged and the sentences on the other two reversed. Mr. Calthrop appeared for the two prisoners, instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) while the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General) with whom was Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, represented the Crown.

Mr. Calthrop said that the point in the case was whether the jury were entitled to give a verdict on evidence which was left to them but had not been translated to the prisoners. The evidence had been given by fourteen witnesses for the prosecution, of which four gave evidence in English and the remaining ten in Punli.

The Attorney-General did not admit any of the allegations.

The Chief Justice—The question is whether the evidence was material or not.

Mr. Calthrop—It does not matter whether the evidence was material or not, so long as it was evidence at all. In this case, no evidence was translated in Hok-lo. One witness, a Chinese constable, was asked whether he did not tell the prisoners the Law of Evidence. All evidence which was left to the jury must be evidence which the prisoner heard himself or which has been communicated to him by signs (in case he is deaf and dumb).

After quoting authorities on the subject, Mr. Calthrop continued to say that whether the prisoners were defended by Counsel or not, it was just as much necessary to translate the evidence to them. A prisoner is always entitled to make a statement before any proceedings are taken against him. It was impossible for him to give any explanations of circumstances which may appear against him unless he heard the evidence. The local Ordinance stipulated that when a case came before a Magistrate, the evidence, when necessary, should be translated to the prisoner. Under the Evidence Ordinance of 1889, when evidence is taken with a view to commit, the depositions should be read over to him, and, if necessary, translated. Unless he heard the evidence, he could not make any adequate statement.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—I think you will find the words "If desired by the accused."

Mr. Calthrop finally submitted that if evidence is left which he has not heard, it is evidence, even if there are no objections on the part of the accused. In principle, the verdict of the jury in the present case could not stand. Neither Counsel for the prisoner nor the prisoner himself, can, at any rate in criminal evidence, waive any irregularity in the evidence. The presence of Counsel did not affect the matter. The last point was that if any evidence was left which ought to have been taken, the conviction must be quashed.

The Attorney-General held that this was no question of law, and after a lengthy citing of authorities, the case was adjourned for further consideration.

THE LATE MR. J. M. A. DA SILVA'S WILL.

A FRIENDLY ACTION.

A very interesting case which was described as a friendly action was brought before the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court last Monday afternoon. This was an originating summons brought by the plaintiff (João Maria Placido da Silva) against the defendant (Maria Antonia Placido da Silva) for determination by the Court of some questions upon the construction of the will of the late J. M. A. da Silva. The action, as stated by Mr. Henry Berkeley, K.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, is a friendly one. Mr. Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was assisted by Mr. H. K. Holmes, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., with Mr. Gomes (of the firm of Otto Kong Sing) represented the defendant.

Following are the questions:—
1. What estate or interest does the defendant take in the chattels and effects mentioned in the 6th paragraph of the will of the said J. M. A. da Silva?

2. If the defendant takes a life interest in the said chattels and effects (determinable on re-marriage) what, if any, interest should be signed or undertaken as to safe custody should be given by her in respect thereof?

3. What estate or interest does the defendant take in the Testator's leasehold properties?

4. If the defendant takes a life interest in such leasehold properties (determinable on re-marriage) is she entitled to the enjoyment of the whole thereof in specie or should the plaintiff, as executor, take the rents and profits thereof (excepting the amount at any time for the time being occupied by the defendant) and pay the same, after deducting Crown rents, rates, ordinary repairs, insurance and other goings, to the defendant?

5. What estate or interest does the defendant take in the shares of the Testator in Public Companies, and what, if any, transfers of such shares should be made by the executor?

6. What person or persons should have the custody of the Testator's collection of coins referred to in the will?

THE EXPEDITION TO TIBET.

ITS COST TO INDIA.

A return was issued on 24th Dec. as to the cost of the military operations undertaken on the Indian frontiers and elsewhere between 1899 and 1908. For the mission to Tibet 5,200 troops were employed, and the approximate cost was 15,046,000 rupees. On the Aden Boundary Commission 3,500 troops were employed, at a cost of 6,429,000 rupees.

The question of a contribution by the British Treasury towards the cost of the Commission is still under consideration.

The Viceroy in Fukuken has deputed Taitai H. Chih-cheng to attend the International Opium Conference in Shanghai. Two deputies were also sent by the Anti-Opium Society and the people of the province.

CANTON RIVER HOLOCAUST.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th February.

With reference to the big fire in the flower-boats at Tai-sha-tau on the 30th ultimo, the latest report submitted to the Viceroy by the Water Police Authorities states that the total number of boats burnt is sixty-one, whilst the number of casualties is still incomplete, but so far as it is ascertained some five hundred corpses have been recovered and there is every reason to believe that many more still remain to be found.

During the height of the conflagration several persons were arrested for taking advantage of the confusion by robbing the poor victims in distress. After being tried the prisoners were released for want of sufficient proof to obtain a conviction. One villain was arrested for robbing the dead bodies of the victims on them.

Admiral Li Chue has detailed a gunboat to cruise up and down the river for the purpose of picking up any dead bodies that may be found floating and at the same time to keep a strict watch in order to prevent any corpses from being robbed of any valuable property that may be found on them.

A number of corpses is still lying in the vicinity of the Water Police Station at the eastern section of the harbour to-day, awaiting to be claimed. Yesterday a dead body floated up the Shamen creek and was picked up and conveyed to the Fong Yin Hospital.

In consideration of the fact that corpses may float up and down the river, the water becoming turbid and the water being so filthy that it is dangerous to the health of the residents who may use it for drinking purposes, the Viceroy has given instructions to the Director of the Canton Waterworks Company to provide a free supply of fresh water for a period of ten days to the people residing along the bank. Several hundred big jars and buckets have been placed in various places, filled with water by the Waterworks company and are offered to the people twice a day. This considerate action of the Viceroy is highly appreciated.

The derelicts of the burnt crafts have all been removed and there are now only small pieces of wreckage floating in the harbour. Numerous complaints have been lodged against the Water Police for forbidding the admission of sampans and other boats into the vicinity to render assistance to the people in the midst of danger during the occurrence, and it is said proceedings will be taken against the Water Police. Again suggestions have been made by some people that the Water Police Force should be done away with altogether.

As the outcome of the fire at Tai-sha-tau, the Viceroy has ordered the deportation of the women of the under-world in Canton who are natives of Shanghai.

YAU-MAT ARMED ROBBERY.

THE SHOOTING OF LANCE-SERGEANT MILLS.

HEARING AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The wave of indignation which passed over Hongkong when the news was made known that an unprecedented outrage had been perpetrated on Chinese New Year Eve by a band of armed ruffians whereby a policeman met his death and the murderer himself shot down by the dead man's comrade, is doubtless fresh in the minds of many. This afternoon, as a result of the sad incident, seven men were arraigned before Mr. J. K. Wond at the Magistrate's Court, charged with the murder of the late Lance-Sergeant Mills. Deputy-Superintendent of Police King presided, while the prisoners were defended. Before proceeding with the chief business of the afternoon, the charge of murder was withdrawn and only that of armed robbery was withdrawn in the case of two of the men (3rd and 4th defendants) while one (7th defendant) was discharged.

Li Chun, the keeper of an iron foundry and an engineering establishment, residing at 43 Kennedy Street, Yau-mat, was the first to be called to the witness box. He said that his house was robbed on the night of the 21st January last. He left Hongkong about 8 o'clock that evening and arrived at his shop about an hour later. He entered his shop and began to talk with his assistants (a *foh* and an accountant). Between ten and eleven o'clock five persons entered the shop as they were sitting down. Each of them was armed with a revolver, which they pointed at the inmates, driving them to one side. One of them demanded the keys of the safe, and after searching for them, found them and proceeded to open the safe and appropriate the contents. Witness and his two assistants were tied together by the accused. After taking away whatever money they could, they left the shop and started to go. Witness gave chase and shouted "Thief!" After turning a corner somebody was heard to blow a whistle, the first defendant soon afterwards being taken into custody by a Chinese detective. At the time of the robbery, there were two lights burning in the house, one hanging inside the shop and another in the accountant's room. They pointed their revolvers at him and ordered him to maintain silence on pain of death. There were five of them who were carrying out their nefarious plans, but of these, witness was not in a position to identify except one as he kept changing him all the time. He could not say which of the accused demanded the safe keys, as they turned his face to the wall. There was about \$4,300 in the house (about \$3,000 in notes and the rest in coins). The reason why he did not deposit the money in a Bank was because he always found it safe in his own house. After the safe had been opened by the burglars and its contents rifled, the account books were found scattered about the floor. Among the goods thus stolen was a watch.

The accountant's evidence was taken and after further depositions, the case was remanded.

ADMIRAL LAMBTON.

VISIT TO MACAO.

Vice-Admiral The Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, commander-in-chief, with a party of five, proceeded on his despatch-boat on a visit to Macao this morning. H. M. S. *Alacrity* left the harbour with naval visitors at 8 o'clock this morning, and was expected off the roadstead at Macao shortly after noon. The party was to land in the forenoon. At Macao an official reception would be accorded the British Admiral who had been invited to lunch at Government House. The return trip will be made this afternoon; the *Alacrity* is expected back in Hongkong this evening.

A WASHINGTON despatch of January 26 says:—Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Philippine Islands has forwarded to Congress a memorial on the subject of the suppression of the opium traffic. The Bishop urges upon Congress the necessity of the United States taking a more active part in the campaign against opium, particularly in the matter of suppressing the trade in China.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

UPPER CASTLE ROAD.

[To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."]

SIR—Residents in the upper level district, especially that section comprised within Conduit and Seymour Roads, have reason to complain against the state in which Upper Castle Road has been maintained now for a little time past. I refer to that portion of the road bounded by Seymour Road on the north and the Jewish Synagogue on the South. Whether through an oversight of the Public Works Department, or to the exhaustion of the financial vote for the maintenance of roads in the city, the fact remains that Upper Castle Road has been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair that should not be tolerated to remain so for very much longer. If a P.W.D. executive officer will make it his business to visit the locality, he will discover for himself the need of re-surfacing the broken up parts of the road. The repairs are badly and urgently needed if only to give a smooth surface for the carriages who have daily to traverse a steep roadway at all times laborious to negotiate with a heavy burden on one's shoulders.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 29th January.

H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun has received from the Italian Consul at Hongkong a telegram, in which the Consul expressed his gratitude for the donations received from the Chinese public for the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake calamities in South Italy.

ADULTERATE ATTEMPT TO CREATE TROUBLE. Admiral Li Chun has been informed that in Shun Tsau village in Nanhai district, belonging to the Chee Chai, there are three foreign vessels in course of construction by the villagers with a view to engage in hostilities with the neighbouring villages. The Admiral has therefore given stringent orders to the gentry of the locality to have the structures demolished without delay.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On the 25th instant, two boys, one thirteen years old and the other fifteen, while playing in a cracker shop at Fatsan, a pot of gun-powder unexpectedly exploded with the result that both the boys were fatally injured; one of them died the same day and the other on the following day.

ANOTHER TRAIN MISHAP.

On the 23rd instant, at 12 a.m., a woman was made the victim of a train accident on the Fatsan railway in the vicinity of Tai Chun station by a passing train, which knocked the unfortunate woman down while on its way from Fatsan to Sai Nam.

NO FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS.

The Viceroy has given instructions that no passport should be issued to foreigners of non-native nations on a travelling-tour in the interior.

A TROUBLESOME TURK.

A Turk was yesterday escorted to Canton by a weiswan from Wuchow and handed over to the Viceroy. The foreigner was attacked by the natives in Wuchow as a result of disturbances created by him while playing "Fantan". The man has been provided with a free passage by the Viceroy, who told him to leave Canton to avoid further trouble.

30th January.

It would seem that the local Police Force are conscious of their duties in the suppression of opium-smoking. Several opium dens have lately been raided and offenders have been fined. On the 27th instant, two private opium dens were found on the outskirts of the Northern Gate. During the last few months, a large quantity of opium-smoking apparatus were seized by the Police in the city. This morning, the opium-smoking paraphernalia were destroyed in bonfire in the name of the Taotai of Constabulary in the presence of the officials.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE-TAX.

The total collection of house-tax by the police authorities in this city during last year towards the funds for the maintenance of the Police Force was about \$50,000.

H.E. LIANG TUNG FUN.

H.E. Liang Tung Fun, a retired official, who arrived here a week ago, refuses interviews to all officials as well as to his friends. H.E. Liang is said to have received private telegrams from H.E. Chang Chik Tung, who persuaded Liang to resume his official career.

THE NATIONAL MOURNING.

Owing to international mourning on account of the death of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu, there will be no celebration on the occasion of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the new Emperor Huan Tung, which will take place on the 13th day of this moon (3rd of February). The day will not be observed as a public holiday until the prohibited period of mourning for three years has expired according to traditional precedents.

2nd February.

THE "TAI ON" CASE.

With reference to the collision between the steamer *Tai On* and the junk belonging to the King Wah Yek theatrical troupe at Yink Lo Tui, when the junk and a few lives were lost, the Nambol Magistrate on the 27th ultimo received instructions from H.E. the Viceroy to hold a Court of inquiry into the case on the 8th instant, when the British Consul and the Judge from Shanghai will be present to attend the proceedings.

THE FLOWER BOAT CONFLAGRATION.

In continuation of yesterday's report on the disastrous fire in the flower-boats at Tai-sha-tau on the 30th ultimo, it is now ascertained from the survivors that the Water Police are entirely to blame for the occurrence. When the fire started, the Water Police did not anticipate serious consequences, and in the attempt to prevent the villains from taking advantage of entering the area in distress to loot, they forbade the admission of sampans and other boats to the spot to render assistance; otherwise the figures of casualties would not have been so great. Up to 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon, some sixty corpses were recovered. A considerable number of hands on board launches and sampans still continue their work of recovering dead bodies. Commendable services have been rendered by the members of the Red Cross Society, the Fong Yin Hospital and other institutions to both the wounded and the dead.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

The Anti-Opium Association of Canton has addressed a telegram to the International Opium Commission at Shanghai suggesting that the term of ten years fixed for the entire suppression of opium-smoking in China should be curtailed.

UNDESIRABLES IN CANTON.

Admiral Li Chue has received information that some of the robbers concerned in the robbery committed a short time ago at Yau-mat, Hongkong, have come up to Canton for refuge, and he has now given instructions to hunt down these bandits.

PROPOSED MORAL REFORMS.

It was only a few days ago that suggestions were made to the Canton public, through the Press that a stop should at an early date be put to the evil practice of playing "Fantan" and conducting lotteries, etc., with a view to diminish the number of bad characters and at the same time encourage them to gain their livelihood by legitimate occupations. It is urged that stamp duty should be enforced, in order to replace the revenue derived from the above sources. These suggestions have been highly commended by the majority of the people.

Censor Chang Hing Kwai, a native of Canton, is of opinion that a stop should be put to the gambling in Kwangtung and he is now lobbying the Viceroy, allying the Imperial Government on the subject.

PIRATES ATTACK A GUARD-BOAT.

On the 29th ultimo, a guard-boat in Kamchow Ho, How in Shin Hing, was attacked by a gang of pirates, and all arms and ammunition on board were removed by them.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Taotai Wei Han left here yesterday to proceed to Shek Lung to inquire into the progress of the work on the construction of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese section.

CONSULAR VISIT.

Yesterday morning H.E. the Viceroy received the British Vice-Consul at Canton.

THE FLOWER-BOATS CATASTROPHE.

A number of sampans, engaged by the different charitable institutions and private parties, were still busily at work yesterday at Tai-sha-tau recovering dead bodies. Up to yesterday afternoon, the total number of corpses recovered is not less than five hundred; most of them have been claimed by the relatives of the deceased.

It will be remembered that, in July last, the fleet of flower-boats in Canton harbour, was almost entirely swept away by the disastrous typhoon. H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun, availing himself of the opportunity, issued a prohibition against the boat people re-constructing their crafts and resuming business on these boats as heretofore. An account, however, of the numerous petitions received from the boat people describing the pitiable condition of their lives, and through the strong recommendation of the Water Police Authorities, the Viceroy reluctantly rescinded his order and ultimately granted the prayers of the petitioners. Now again the flower boats to the number of over forty have been destroyed by fire, and Viceroy Chang will certainly enforce his former order, and it is questionable if the boat people will be permitted to resume their business under any circumstance.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORTS.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 29th ult.:

Although business has not been very active, several stocks show an improvement and Hongkong Banks in particular have been in good demand.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in good demand and a considerable business has taken place as high as \$300 and a few more shares might be placed at this price. Marine Insurance Co., Canton, have ruled weaker with sellers at \$192. Unions have advanced to \$830, at which rate buyers prevail. Yangtze is a shade easier, and sales are reported in the North at \$182 1/2.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have ruled steady at \$106. Hongkong Fires are firmer at \$330, after sales at the rate. Shipping.—China and Manilla continue on offer at \$13. Douglases are in favour at the improved rate of \$35. There are further buyers of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$297, but none are obtainable at the rate; it is notified that at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders the Directors of this Company will recommend the following appropriation:

Dividend of \$12 per share, \$25,000 be written off book value of steamers, wharves and properties; \$30,000 be placed to credit of depreciation and insurance fund; \$10,000 be placed to the credit of Special Reserve Fund; and the balance of \$20,707,30 be carried forward to New Account. Shell Transport is weaker at 45 1/2. Star Ferries, old and new, are in demand at quotations.

Refineries.—China Sugars have improved to \$115 at which rate they are wanted. Luzon continue quiet at \$18. In the North Peabuck Sugars are reported sold at \$110.

Minings.—The further sellers of Raub appear to have entered the market. Demand being strong, there was ready willingness on the part of importers to meet inquiries both for "spot" cargo and to arrive. The settlements effected run into a fairly large number of sales in the aggregate, and point to the belief that purchases were not made solely on the ground of "complimentary" orders, but also because of hopeful anticipations of demand originating from the consuming districts in the immediate future. Present circumstances encourage expectations that orders will be coming in freely from the country when it is considered that stocks are very low and the absorbing power of consumers maintained up to the normal.

Japanese spinners continue to keep a watchful eye on the China market. Osaka papers observe that when the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association agreed in December to allow spinning mills to resume the operation of 27 per cent. of their spindles, on condition that they contributed towards the yarn export encouragement fund, silver was low, but it has now much improved. This, combined with a decrease of stock on the China market, has resulted in a fairly good business in yarn for export. In the meantime, the cotton-spinning business generally has emerged from the difficult position in which it was placed and the demand for raw cotton has increased, quotations advancing by 1/2. In Japan the stock of raw cotton has increased to about 300,000 bales, while the stock of yarn on the market is considered small. In these circumstances the spinners deem it expedient to increase the output of yarn to meet requirements after April next.

The Kanaguchi and the Saito Spinning Companies have been the first to put their spindles in operation, with the consent of the guild, and other companies have followed. Up to a fortnight ago the total number of spindles resuming operation was estimated at 200,000.

No. 202.—A good business was reported at an advance of \$1 per bale.

No. 162.—Only one thread fetched very high rate.

No. 122.—In moderate request at an advance of \$1 per bale.

No. 102.—In good inquiry. Prices show an improvement of \$1 to \$1 1/2 per bale.

No. 82.—Nothing doing.

No. 62.—In small request.

Dividends Payable.—Hongkong & Whampoa Docks, final of \$4 for 1908, payable on the 22nd February. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, final of \$13 for 1908, payable on the 9th February. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks dividend and bonus of \$2 1/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands have advanced to \$110, but there are sellers at the rate. Hongkong Hotels, after sales at \$90, have further inquiries. Hongkong Lands are wanted at \$30, ex the final dividend of \$1 per share, paid on the 28th inst. West Point is quoted \$44 ex the final dividend of \$2 per share paid on the 28th inst. Shanghai Lands are quiet at \$120. The Directors of this Company have declared a final dividend of 6 1/2% = \$1.3, and a bonus of \$1.6 for the half year ending 31st December.

Cotton Mills.—Eros have risen to \$18. 86. Internationals are quoted \$12.70 buyers. Lan King Mills, \$18. 80 nominal, and Soychees \$12.80 sellers, according to latest Shanghai circular to hand.

Miscellaneous.—Further sales of China Borneo have been effected at \$114 and more can be placed at the rate. China Providents are obtainable at \$10, after sales. Green Island Cements have again changed hands to a large extent and may be had at \$2. Hongkong Ropes have risen to \$254, at which price buyers are in a state of great eagerness. Siam Landers are reported at \$71. Langkat are quoted at \$18. 80, at which rate shares have changed hands. Bumistras are inquired for in the North at \$12.72.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/10 1/16 on demand. The T/T. rate on Shanghai is 74 1/2.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stock Brokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—
February Settlement 26th Feb.
March " 30th March.
April " 29th April.
May " 31st May.
June " 29th June.
3rd inst.

There has been somewhat more activity in the market, and a slight general improvement, the principal feature being the sharp rise in China Sugars.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks have reacted to \$89, at which rate sales have been effected. The London quotation is unchanged.

Marine Insurances.—There are further sellers of Canton at \$190. Unions have been dealt in at \$830 closing with further buyers. Yangtze has improved to \$187 1/2 after sales in the North at the rate.

Fire Insurances.—Sales of China Fires have been effected at \$106. Hongkong Fires continue steady at \$106.

Shipping.—China and Manilla are weaker and offering at \$12. A slight decline in Douglases has taken place but they are inquired for at \$34. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are firmer with buyers at the slightly increased rate of \$30. Shell Transport remain unchanged. Star Ferries, old and new, have buyers at quotations.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been in good demand and have been sold at rising rates up to \$130. Peabuck Sugars are wanted in the North at \$110.

Minings.—Chinese Engineerings are obtainable at the slightly improved rate of \$18. 14. Rubbers have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$84. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Whampoa Docks, after sales at \$92 during the early part of the week, are on offer at the close at \$91. Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$45, closing with further buyers. Shanghai Docks are firmer and buyers prevail in the North at \$114, after sales at \$114.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands are in demand at \$110. There are buyers of Hongkong Lands at \$30, but sellers are not forthcoming. Humphreys Estates have declined to \$9, at which rate they are inquired for. Kowloon Lands are offering at \$13. According to the report for the year ending the 31st December, 1908, just issued to shareholders, the profit and loss account, including the sum of \$53.6 brought forward from last account, after writing off all charges and expenses, amount to \$9,38.90. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 1/2 per share to shareholders and after payment of directors' and auditors' fees there will be a balance of \$378.90 to be carried forward to new profit and loss account. Shanghai Lands are on offer at \$120.

Cotton Mills.—Eros are weaker with sellers at \$18. 85. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are unchanged at \$9.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneo continue in demand at \$114. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$9. China Providents are a shade easier, and sales have been effected at \$9, at which rate they are further inquiries.

A further rise in Langkats has taken place and buyers rule in the North at \$18. 80.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/10 1/16 on demand. The T/T. rate on Shanghai is 74 1/2.

Dividends Payable.—Humphreys' Estates—dividend of 60 cents per share for 1908, payable on the 6th February. China Providents—div. of 80 cents per share for 1908 payable on the 6th Feb. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats—final dividend of \$1 per share for 1908, payable on the 9th February. Kowloon Lands—dividend of \$14 per share for 1908, payable on the 9th February. Lan King Mills—dividend of \$14. 4 per share for 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 13th February. Whampoa Docks—final of \$ per share for 1908, payable on the 22nd February. Shanghai Lands—final of \$1.3 and bonus of \$1.6 per share for 1908. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—dividend and bonus of \$2 1/2 per share for 1908.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stock Brokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—
January Settlement 29th Jan.
February " 26th Feb.
March " 30th March.
April " 29th April.
May " 31st May.
June " 29th June.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 5th instant, Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. write:—
Our last report was dated the 22nd ult.

The Chinese New Year holidays have intervened during the interval, but they were not protracted beyond anticipations. Native dealers have early resumed business; their "compliment" purchases, following traditional custom, have been made rather early in the New Year; in fact, sales were reported even on the very first day of the new calendar which betokens the avidity with which Chinese dealers appear to have entered the market.

Demand being strong, there was ready willingness on the part of importers to meet inquiries both for "spot" cargo and to arrive. The settlements effected run into a fairly large number of sales in the aggregate, and point to the belief that purchases were not made solely on the ground of "complimentary" orders, but also because of hopeful anticipations of demand originating from the consuming districts in the immediate future. Present circumstances encourage expectations that orders will be coming in freely from the country when it is considered that stocks are very low and the absorbing power of consumers maintained up to the normal.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 51.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$15,500,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/98 = \$21.945	\$205 sellers London 286
National Bank of China, Limited	99,995	£7	£6	\$1,400,000 \$15,000,000	\$10,233	\$2 (London 3/8) for 1903	\$81
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$350	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$23,757 \$15,000,000	nones	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$190 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£3	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 % Tls. 100 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$350	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,500,000	\$2,506,011	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 % \$350 sales
Vangste Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,100,000	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	6 1/2 % \$187 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$372,432	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1906	7 1/2 % \$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$248,037	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$337
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$24,000,000 \$25,000,000	\$1,085	\$1 for 1906	3 1/2 % \$13 sellers
Tonghai Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000 \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000	NIL	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 % \$351 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$15,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$17,755	\$1 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	8 1/2 % \$291 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£3	\$10,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 = \$5.154	5 1/2 % \$57
Do. (Deferred)	60,000						
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000,000 Tls. 75,000,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 % Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
Do. (Preferred)	200,000						
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$61,817	Second Interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	6 1/2 % 45/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$5,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 1/2 % \$251 buyers \$13 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 40,000 Tls. 40,000,000 Tls. 40,000,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 1/2 % Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000	Dr. \$270,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2 % \$127 1/2 buyers
Laxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000	Dr. \$135,135	\$3 for 1897	5 1/2 % \$18
Parak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000,000 Tls. 100,000,000	Tls. 9,273	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	11 1/2 % Tls. 100 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000,000 £1,000,000,000	£1,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 30.6.08	7 1/2 % Tls. 164 sellers
Rich Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £1,000,000,000 £1,000,000,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	5 1/2 % \$81 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Farwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$55,601 \$55,600,000 \$55,600,000	\$5,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2 % \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$50,000,000 \$50,000,000	\$5,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$45 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$50,000,000 \$50,000,000	\$5,847	Interim of \$1 for account 1903	8 1/2 % \$91 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000,000	Tls. 13,742	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 77 1/2 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	38,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000,000	Tls. 12,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	11 1/2 % Tls. 155 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000,000 Tls. 25,000,000	Tls. 6,532	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 1/2 % Tls. 102 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000	Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.08	11 1/2 % \$141 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000	\$5,178	\$1.50 for 1906	7 1/2 % \$90 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000 \$60,000,000 \$60,000,000	\$14,030	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	7 1/2 % \$50 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000 \$50,000,000 \$50,000,000	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	8 1/2 % \$9 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000 \$150,000,000 \$150,000,000	\$4,021	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 % \$53 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited ..	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$50,000,000 \$50,000,000	\$553	\$1 1/2 for 1907	5 1/2 % Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,539,045 Tls. 1,539,045,000 Tls. 1,539,045,000	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	7 1/2 % Tls. 122 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$50,000,000 \$50,000,000	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 1/2 % \$44 ex d. sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000,000 Tls. 150,000,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 1/2 for year ending 31.10.1908	5 1/2 % Tls. 85 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000,000 \$1,000,000,000	19,553	70 cents for year ending 31.10.08	5 1/2 % \$9 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000,000 Tls. 750,000,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.08 (18 %)	11 1/2 % Tls. 76
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000,000 Tls. 800,000,000	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 6 for 1906	11 1/2 % Tls. 80 sellers
Yoy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000,000 Tls. 200,000,000	Tls. 50,662	Tls. 50 for 1906	11 1/2 % Tls. 280 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Well's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$268	\$1.00 per share for 1907 = \$1.037	11 1/2 % \$9 buyers
China Borax Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$12,000 \$12,000,000 \$12,000,000	NIL	\$1.20 for 1907	10 1/2 % \$114 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000,000 \$500,000,000	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 % \$5
China Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000,000 \$500,000,000	\$5,593	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 % \$91 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000,000 \$1,250,000,000	\$5,593	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 % \$14 sellers
China Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000,000 \$1,000,000,000	\$48	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 1/2 % \$12 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000 \$12,000,000 \$12,000,000	\$5,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 % \$23 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000 \$12,000,000 \$12,000,000	\$551	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 1/2 % \$19
Heil & Holtz, Limited	22,000	\$20	\$20	\$18,000 \$18,000,000 \$18,000,000	\$8,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 % \$220 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$9,323	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	7 1/2 % Tls. 88 and 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$120,000 \$120,000,000 \$120,000,000	\$4,178	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	7 1/2 % Tls. 86 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000 \$50,000,000 \$50,000,000	\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	7 1/2 % Tls. 84
Manchong for Mips, Bosch & Landbouwer plantatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 547,500,000 Tls. 547,500,000	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly Div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20	5 1/2 % Tls. 84
Pak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$7,471	80 cents for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 % Tls. 82
Pak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	NIL	None	5 1/2 % Tls. 82
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$750,000,000 \$750,000,000	NIL	None	5 1/2 % Tls. 121 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000,000 Tls. 100,000,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 % Tls. 122 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000,000 Tls. 20,000,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 % Tls. 127 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	£30	£20	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000,000 Tls. 100,000,000	Tls. 18,122	Final of 27/6 making 52/6 for 1907	11 1/2 % Tls. 127 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$150,000,000 \$150,000,000	Dr. \$16,622	None	5 1/2 % Tls. 127 sales
Team Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	\$150,000 \$150,000,000 \$150,000,000	\$586	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 % Tls. 94 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,205 Tls. 15,205,000 Tls. 15,205,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 1/2 % Tls. 94 buyers
Tsienan Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$122	50 cents for 1907	5 1/2 % Tls. 94 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$1,360	50 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.50 on 100 Preference shares for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 % Tls. 94 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$900,000,000 \$900,000,000	\$6,418	Interim of 30 cts. a/c 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 94 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000 \$105,000,000 \$105,000,000	\$3,953	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	6 1/2 % Tls. 94 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£2 1/2	February 1909
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 5	"
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	\$4	"
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.	Tls. 50	"
Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 4	"
Lau Kung Mow Cotton S. and W. Co.	Tls. 4	"
Kowloon Land and Building Company	Tls. 4	"
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	Tls. 80	"